



Daily Report

East Asia

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ASEAN Post-Ministerial Meeting Continues

Opposes Khmer Rouge Return

BK1007024688 Bangkok THE NATION in English
10 Jul 88 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] ASEAN and its dialogue partners have agreed on opposing a return of the Khmer Rouge to a controlling role in Kampuchea and endorsed the idea of sending an international peace-keeping force to Kampuchea after a political settlement has been reached.

The international peace-keeping force, to be paid chiefly by Japan, will be one of the "safeguards" to prevent the Khmer Rouge's return to power.

Another safeguard will be derived from international support for Prince Norodom Sihanouk to head a provisional government in post-settlement Kampuchea.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said in a press conference at the end of the Post-ASEAN Ministerial Conference yesterday that ASEAN is confident the Khmer Rouge leaders will agree to disarm and accept a minor role in Kampuchea after all the Vietnamese occupation troops have been withdrawn.

"I think they (the Khmer Rouge leaders) know that very well. I think they will have to accept it (the minor role)," said Sitthi in responding to THE NATION's question on what indications or assurances ASEAN have seen or received from the Khmer Rouge about their future.

Sitthi noted that ASEAN has always made clear that its support to the Khmer resistance is aimed at opposing the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea but not at returning the Khmer Rouge to power after all the Vietnamese troops have left.

US Secretary of State George Shultz said in the same press conference that he will discuss the Khmer Rouge issue with Chinese leaders in Beijing during his official visit there on July 14-16. [passage omitted]

Shultz and Sitthi concurred that China, which has been the main arms supplier of the Khmer Rouge, no longer looks forward to returning the Khmer Rouge to power.

The two foreign ministers met over breakfast yesterday. Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat reported that Kampuchea was one of the topics discussed.

Informed sources said Sitthi urged the US to increase military aid to Sihanouk's forces by funnelling arms and money through Thailand. Shultz agreed. However, he declined to comment on a report from Washington about the US intention, saying that he hasn't seen the report and thus cannot comment on it. [passage omitted]

Sitthi said ASEAN welcomes Japan's pledge to pay for the maintenance of an international peace-keeping force in Kampuchea. Further, ASEAN understands the Japanese desire to play a constructive role as an economic power which doesn't want to be a military power.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said that Japan, being a major economic power without any military ambitions, wants to contribute to restoring peace in Kampuchea as part of its worldwide attempt to play a constructive role in international affairs.

A Japanese delegate said that so far there has been no talk on specific details about the size, nationality composition, duties and duration of deployment of the proposed international peace-keeping force.

He believes several Western countries will also want to help pay for the deployment.

Sihanouk said the Khmer Rouge and the pro-Hanoi Khmer regime in Phnom Penh opposed the idea of stationing an international peace-keeping force in Kampuchea.

This question is expected to be raised in the upcoming informal meeting in Jakarta on the Kampuchean problem.

Spokesman Sarot said that as of yesterday all key men involved in the process of resolving the Kampuchean problem still intended to attend the Jakarta informal meeting (JIM).

Hanoi, however, is reportedly reviewing its position as it is upset with what it saw as an attempt by ASEAN to portray JIM as essentially a meeting between Vietnam and the four Khmer factions.

Sarot said Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary M.R. Kasemsamson Kasemsi will represent Thailand at JIM. Malaysia and Singapore will also send their representatives. Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas will host the informal meeting.

The Thai representative will try to play a constructive role in pushing for an early resolution of the Kampuchean problem, Sarot added.

Another senior Thai official said that no matter how one looks at it, the focus of JIM would be on talks between the Vietnamese and the Khmers, particularly between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Sihanouk.

Thai Spokesman on Shultz Visit
BK0907010988 Bangkok THE NATION in English
9 Jul 88 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] The ASEAN foreign ministers yesterday asked Washington to contribute to a proposed international peace-keeping force after the completion of Vietnamese troop pullout from Kampuchea.

Sarot Chawanawirat, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, said the request was made in a closed-door session between the ASEAN foreign ministers and US Secretary of State George Shultz.

Sarot said ASEAN did not specify the inclusion of US combat troops in the force but indicated that US political and economic "muscle" would be useful.

He said Shultz reacted indirectly to the request, saying that US involvement in a peace settlement was possible if there was a change in the situation following planned informal peace talks in Indonesia.

"Maybe the Cambodian situation has reached a more fluid stage," Sarot quoted Shultz as saying. He said Shultz wanted the US and ASEAN to continue close consultations on plans for a Kampuchean settlement. [passage omitted]

Shultz also paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda at the Government House during which he was conferred the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant decoration.

Prem told Shultz that Thailand will continue its humanitarian policy on Indochinese refugees, according to Government Spokesman Michai Wirawathaya.

Hanoi Reassured on Talk Terms
BK0907010988 Bangkok THE NATION in English
9 Jul 88 p 4

[Text] ASEAN countries yesterday assured Vietnam and Laos that the proposed Jakarta meeting under the Ho Chi Minh City formula is still valid.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said that there is no intention to recast the terms of the meeting, which will allow for informal discussion of the protracted Kampuchean war.

His comment came after Vietnam and Laos charged that ASEAN countries were trying to turn the informal peace talks into negotiations between Vietnam and the four Khmer factions.

Hanoi issued a statement saying the ASEAN joint communique earlier this week prolonged the almost 10-year-old deadlock and undermined the scheduled peace talks.

Singaporean Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan also said that it would be entirely up to Vietnam if it wants to come.

"If they (Vietnamese) are serious in wanting to find the solution, they will be in Jakarta," Dhanabalan said.

M.R. Kasemsamson Kasemsi, permanent secretary for foreign affairs, said he had reassured Vietnam that the format of the informal talks has not changed. Kasem said he passed these assurances on to the Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand, Le Mai, on Thursday.

He said the ASEAN statement on the Jakarta meeting was supportive of the Indonesian effort to hold the talks.

"We have no desire to sabotage the talks," Kasem said. Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said Kasem will represent Thailand in Jakarta.

Welcomes Peacekeeping Offer
OW0907085088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0758 GMT
8 Jul 88

[By Yutaka Negishi]

[Text] Bangkok, July 9 KYODO—The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) hailed Japan's intention to finance an international peacekeeping force for Kampuchea Saturday as it ended three days of dialogue with the world's leading economic powers.

"We, as ASEAN, welcome the efforts of Japan to finance an international peacekeeping force," Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said at a press conference.

Speaking in his capacity of chairman of the ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting, Sitthi said there were some incidences in the past when nobody has volunteered to pay for an international peacekeeping force although there was agreement on it.

Sitthi was referring to Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno's statement Thursday that Japan will "actively" consider extending financial contribution to an international peacekeeping force if it is set up in Kampuchea to end the nine-year-old fighting there.

Uno also said Japan is ready to dispatch personnel to supervise elections and provide nonmilitary material to Kampuchea.

Speaking earlier at Saturday's press conference to a crowd of 300 reporters and delegates, Uno said Japan offered to fund an international peacekeeping force as part of its policy to increase its contribution to world peace.

"We have a desire that we can contribute not only economically but to world peace as well," Uno added.

Uno also dispelled fears at the press conference that Japan is giving economic aid to Vietnam, which has been isolated from the West because of its continued military occupation of Kampuchea since the invasion started in late 1978.

"We are not extending economic aid to Vietnam at all," Uno said.

Japan has also been trying to prevent the private sector from having economic relations with Vietnam, he said.

Uno took part in the three-day annual consultation between ASEAN and its six dialogue partners, which also includes the United States and Australia.

Representing the United States, Secretary of State George Shultz told reporters that there are now "some aspects of some fluidity" involving the Kampuchean problem.

"So, there's possibility of the beginning of negotiations that will bring an end to the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia," Shultz said in reference to Indonesia-proposed Kampuchean peace talks, which are tentatively set for July 25 at Bogor, near Jakarta.

It will be the first meeting involving Vietnam and all four warring Kampuchean factions, including the Khmer Rouge, a heavily armed communist faction which is universally condemned for mass killings during its 1975-78 rule.

Shultz said he will discuss the Kampuchean conflict during an upcoming trip to Beijing.

China's attitude toward the Khmer Rouge and its continuing support for the group is a "very important factor" in achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the regional conflict, Shultz added.

The foreign ministers of West Germany, Canada and New Zealand also took part in the expanded session.

The Kampuchean problem dominated both the joint ministerial meeting and the ASEAN foreign ministerial conference which preceded the expanded session.

Although not an official delegate to the ministerial meetings, Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk was the focus of attention.

Sihanouk, currently visiting here, won "full" support from ASEAN, the United States and Japan for his efforts to end the Kampuchean problem through negotiations.

Uno Favors U.S. Regional Military Presence
*OW0807103988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0638 GMT
8 Jul 88*

[By Yutaka Negishi]

[Text] Bangkok, July 8 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno described the U.S. military presence in the Asia-Pacific region as "essential" Friday and called for closer political cooperation between Japan and ASEAN for the sake of regional security.

In a meeting with his counterparts of the six members of ASEAN—the Association of Southeast Asian Nations—Uno also expressed Japan's intention to embark on "new forms" of contributions in the political as well as diplomatic fields in a bid to solve regional conflicts.

He did not give details, however, about the new forms of political and diplomatic initiatives which Japan, as a leading economic power, should take in the region.

The statement, mirroring Japan's recent positive diplomatic approach to the region, came a day after Uno's speech in which he said Japan will consider sending civilian personnel to Kampuchea to supervise elections there after peace has been restored in the war-torn country.

Japan's standing policy bars the dispatch of its self-defense forces overseas even in the event of emergencies.

"It is essential to peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific that the United States maintain its presence and an effective deterrent in the western Pacific," Uno told the ASEAN foreign ministers.

He was apparently referring to the American air and naval bases in the Philippines, the largest U.S. military installations outside the United States.

Without identifying the Philippines by name, Uno said Japan will be "flexible" in considering financial aid to countries plagued by economic difficulties such as huge external debts.

The United States and the Philippines are now reviewing a bilateral agreement on the military bases, which will expire in 1991.

If the accord was not renewed, the United States would have to end its military presence in the Philippines and remove the bases elsewhere.

The Japan-ASEAN ministerial meeting was held as part of a series of joint sessions involving foreign ministers of ASEAN and its dialogue partners: Japan, the United States, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the European Community.

The joint sessions started here Thursday with the Kampuchean problem high on the agenda.

ASEAN comprises Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Brunei.

The Japanese foreign minister also told the ASEAN foreign ministers that the U.S. troops stationed in Japan are also intended to contribute to peace and security in the Far East.

"The security of all Asia-Pacific countries, including Japan and the ASEAN countries, is closely interrelated and indivisible," Uno said.

Turning to the Korean situation, Uno called for cooperation of all countries concerned to ensure stability in the Korean peninsula and make the upcoming Seoul Olympic Games a success. Such cooperation is "indispensable," he said.

A successful Olympics in Seoul, Uno added, would create a situation favorable to the relaxation of tensions in the region.

Addresses Foreign Ministers

BK0907010988 Bangkok THE NATION in English
9 Jul 88 p 4

["Excerpts" of speech by Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno to ASEAN foreign ministers on the morning of 8 July; speech entitled: "A New Dimension of Japan-ASEAN Cooperation: Engine for Development of the Asia-Pacific Region"]

[Text] Evolving Japan-ASEAN Relations [subhead]

I have particularly fond memories of ASEAN, reaching back to my visit here in 1964 with Mr Takeshita, now Prime Minister of Japan, when we were preparing to launch the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Programme.

Almost a quarter century later, when I accompanied Prime Minister Takeshita to Manila last December for the meeting of the heads of government of Japan and ASEAN, I sensed vividly the new intensification of relations between Japan and ASEAN. I also had the honour of meeting personally with my colleagues as well as the heads of government of the ASEAN countries.

Indeed, the Manila meeting was Prime Minister Takeshita's first overseas visit after forming his Cabinet late last year, and a truly fortunate inauguration of his new government's diplomacy, enabling us to strengthen our ties with the ASEAN countries, as a foundation of Japan's external relations.

I take great pleasure in reporting to you that Japan, with the cooperation of the ASEAN countries, has since been implementing the policies and programmes announced at the Manila meeting.

Specifically on the ASEAN-Japan Development Fund (AJDF), with the March meeting of experts behind us, Japan is ready to open bilateral discussions for implementing the AJDF. Five investment projects have already been made possible by the investment fund which is part of the AJDF.

With regard to trade, since April, Japan has expanded the GSP [Generalized System of Preferences] quota ceilings by roughly 40 percent on 62 items of mineral and industrial products. The operational budget for the ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism has been doubled for the current fiscal year.

Moreover, as part of the Japan-ASEAN Comprehensive Exchange Programme (JACEP), the Japan-ASEAN Exchange Projects (JAEP) have already been inaugurated, and intraregional cooperative projects are to start in this fiscal year, under the Inter-ASEAN Technical Exchange Programme.

Pursuing our national goal of "a Japan that contributes to the world," we recently announced an "International Cooperation Initiative," consisting of three main pillars: strengthening Japan's contributions to peace, promoting international cultural exchanges, and expanding Japan's official development assistance (ODA). As I shall explain, these global goals also serve as a basis for Japan's relations with the ASEAN countries.

Japan-ASEAN relations as the engine for developing the Asia-Pacific region. [sentence as received]

Since participating in the Manila meeting at the end of last year, I have visited a number of other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, renewing my strong impressions of the vitality and dynamism of the region. It must by now be clear to everyone that this region is destined to grow into a centre for development of the world economy, and that the peoples of this region will play even more important roles in the world's political and cultural affairs in the 21st century.

I am also convinced that cooperation between Japan and ASEAN, which was dramatically reinforced at last year's Japan-ASEAN heads of government meeting, will continue to function as the engine for development and stability of the entire Asia-Pacific region.

In this context, I should like to share with you my ideas concerning cooperative relations between Japan and ASEAN in the economic, political and cultural fields.

Cooperation in the Economic Field [subhead]

First, in the economic field, Japan intends to cooperate with ASEAN countries in facilitating the adjustment of economic structures, strengthening free trading system, and expanding economic assistance to the ASEAN countries. In so doing, we wish to strengthen further the economic vitality of the Asia-Pacific region.

—Upgrading Economic Structures [subhead]

Upgrading the economic structures of various Asian countries merits our joint attention. By and large the ASEAN countries are recovering vigorously from the near stagnation of the mid-1980s. In large measure, the recovery is a result of timely policies initiated by each government to promote exports, to harness the vitality of the private sector, and to promote the liberalization of economic activities.

Such factors as expansion of the ASEAN economies, rapid growth of the Asian newly industrializing economies (NIEs), the shift to domestic-demand-led growth in Japan, and the higher value of the yen have all contributed to the rapid acceleration of the flow of investment within the Asia-Pacific region. In 1987, Japanese direct investment in ASEAN countries, for example, increased 95 percent in number of projects, and 78 percent in value over the previous year. Investment by Asian NIEs into ASEAN countries is also rising. These investment flows are creating a multilayered international division of labour among the ASEAN countries, Asian NIEs, and Japan, and are upgrading economic structures throughout the region.

While the ASEAN-Japan Development Fund (AJDF) is providing financial support to facilitate this upgrading process, positive measures to expedite the transfer of technologies are also needed. With this aim in mind, I should like to promote a new Industrial Technology Transfer Programme, which will dispatch experts on management and production techniques from Japanese private companies to ASEAN government agencies. This programme differs from the usual technical cooperation programme in that it is intended to contribute directly to the transfer of technology to the ASEAN private sector, through plant-to-plant visits.

—Promotion of Free Trade [subhead]

Export expansion is also important to the upgrading of ASEAN economic structures and to stimulate greater economic growth.

Japan has been working to expand imports from ASEAN and other developing countries, and these efforts are working. In 1987 Japan's imports of manufactured goods from the ASEAN countries rose 48 percent over the previous year. To encourage this trend, we expanded our GSP quota ceilings for mineral and industrial goods

last April. We also intend to continue cooperating on import promotion with the ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism.

Japan's import demand should also expand as a result of our economic restructuring policy, which is shifting our economy from export-led growth to domestic-demand-led growth. In fiscal 1987, domestic demand increased 6 percent in real terms, while external demand suppressed GNP growth by about 1 percent, leaving a healthy 4.9 percent growth in GNP, driven by domestic demand.

Under these new circumstances, Japan's global imports increased by 18 percent in dollar terms in 1987. Imports of manufactured goods increased 25 percent. As a result, in 1987 Japan's global trade surplus shrank for the first time in five years.

—Economic cooperation [subhead]

Economic cooperation will continue to play a central role in Japan-ASEAN relations, and "the expansion of our official development assistance" will continue to be Japan's basic policy, one of the three pillars of our International Cooperation Initiative. In June we set a new midterm goal for ODA, which, during the five-year period 1988-92, will more than double our total ODA outlay for the previous five years. Expected to become the world's largest aid donor in the very future with its ODA totalling more than \$50 billion over the coming five years, Japan will make its economic cooperation even more effective as it endeavours to meet the diversified needs of recipient countries.

Japan will continue to give top priority to the ASEAN countries, our most important partners in economic cooperation, and to tailor our assistance to the actual economic situation and degree of economic development in each country.

Specifically, Japan will cooperate, as it does in the ASEAN-Japan Development Fund, for development of the private economic sector of the ASEAN countries and for the promotion of self-help efforts toward ASEAN's intraregional cooperation. Furthermore, for those countries facing economic difficulties due, for example, to debt accumulation, Japan will take into account each country's progress in structural adjusting for size of its debt burden, and we will be flexible in considering loans to support economic policies and the extending of local-cost financing. Japan will also provide carefully thought out technical cooperation, including cooperation in high-technology areas, in order to respond adequately to the varied needs of the ASEAN countries.

And Japan will endeavour to improve the quality of its economic cooperation. For example, following last year's reduction, we recently decided to lower once again the interest rates on our ODA loans, and to unite more of our loans.

Cooperation for Peace and Stability [subhead]

Regarding Japan-ASEAN cooperation in political and diplomatic fields, and Japan's intention to "strengthen its cooperation for peace," we should like to promote further dialogue and cooperation with the ASEAN countries, in order to contribute to the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region and of the world.

Japan is taking a course without precedent in the history of mankind. Although it has the second largest economic capability in the free world, Japan refuses to become a military power, and maintains an exclusively defensive posture. We pursue this policy on the basis of our deep reflection on past history and our determination never to become a nation that poses a threat to its neighbours. This policy has the broad support of the Japanese people.

On the basis of this policy, Japan is determined to make as great a contribution as possible to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world, by nonmilitary means. Japan, in other words, intends not only to expand its contributions in the economic field, but also to embark on new forms of contributions in the political and diplomatic fields, with a view to finding solutions to regional conflicts and relaxing tensions.

At the Toronto Summit, the Japanese delegation endeavoured to deepen the understanding of the other participants on the positions of Asian countries regarding such issues as the Kampuchean problem and the Olympic Games in Seoul.

I should now like to outline my views on these and other political issues.

My view of the Kampuchean problem, as I stated yesterday, is that it is essential to achieve an equitable solution that will restore freedom and independence to the Kampuchean people. Japan will continue to support the peace efforts of the ASEAN countries and Prince Sihanouk, and will seek to contribute actively to the realization of peace in Kampuchea.

General Secretary Gorbachev, speaking in July 1986 at Vladivostok, expressed his eagerness to improve Soviet relations with the nations of the Pacific region. The Soviet Union, in a departure from the past, is now carrying out dynamic policies on such matters as the INF agreement and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

While I wish to do justice to the positive aspects of Soviet policies, I am fully aware that there are things which remain unchanged in the institutions and policies of the Soviet Union. I believe it is therefore necessary for Japan and the ASEAN countries to continue urging the Soviet Union to take concrete actions that will contribute directly to peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific.

In present circumstances, it is essential to peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific that the United States maintain its presence and an effective deterrent in the Western Pacific. The U.S. troops stationed in Japan under the Japan-U.S. security arrangements are intended to contribute to the security, not only of Japan, but also of the Far East. Bearing this in mind, Japan is trying to ease the U.S. burden of maintaining its troops in Japan, by increasing host-country support and other measures.

In the People's Republic of China, the policy of reform and liberalization, emphasizing economic development, was reaffirmed by the National People's Congress in March. The continuity of this policy is extremely important for peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

As I have observed, the security of all Asia-Pacific countries, including Japan and the ASEAN countries, is closely interrelated and indivisible. Maintaining this security therefore requires growing cooperation, based on close and continuing political dialogue among the countries of the region.

Japan Establishes ASEAN Development Fund
OW0907063488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0527 GMT 9 Jul 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 9 KYODO—Japan on Saturday signed an agreement for a 2 billion dollar development fund to be extended to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) over the next three years.

The ASEAN-Japan Development Fund (AJDF) will be equally divided among all the six members of the group, said Malaysian Finance Ministry Secretary-General Zain Abidin, who signed on behalf of ASEAN.

Malaysia is ASEAN's dialogue partner with Japan. Japanese Ambassador Noboru Nakahira signed for Japan.

Zain said the money will be initially divided almost equally among Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Brunei.

"But exactly how much each country will get and for which projects has yet to be worked out," he told reporters after the signing ceremony.

The AJDF consists of two schemes—an investment fund in the Japan-ASEAN Investment Company (JAIC) and untied "two-step" loans from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) and the Export-Import Bank of Japan, a statement from the Japanese Embassy said.

A Malaysian official said all member countries will get equal loans for regional projects in which the countries take part.

However, where national projects are concerned, developed Singapore and oil-rich Brunei will not qualify for OECF loans because their per capita incomes exceed 2,000 dollars.

These two countries will take their money through the Exim Bank whose terms are not as low as OECF terms.

The investment fund is intended to encourage Japan's direct investment in ASEAN countries by reducing

investment risk, while the untied loans are to promote the development of the private economic sector through local financial institutions.

Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita announced the AJDF plan to the ASEAN heads of government summit in Manila last December.

Japan

Obuchi on Sihanouk's 'Real Intention'

OW1107110888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0959 GMT
11 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Japan hopes Prince Norodom Sihanouk will continue to take the initiative in resolving the Kampuchean conflict as before, Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi said Monday.

The government spokesman told reporters that it is necessary to make a careful appraisal of Sihanouk's real intention in resigning the post of president of the anti-Hanoi coalition government when support for him is growing.

In a statement dated Sunday, Sihanouk said he has stepped down from the presidency and will take up exile in France. He also said he has canceled scheduled trips to Japan and Southeast Asia.

Vice Foreign Minister Ryohei Murata also said Japan hopes Sihanouk will continue to play a political role in settling the Kampuchea conflict.

Murata told reporters it is pointless to speculate about Sihanouk's real intention in quitting the post because the resistance leader is an "inscrutable" figure.

The Foreign Ministry has not yet received an official report from Sihanouk that he has cancelled his trip to Japan, scheduled in early August, according to Murata.

Murata added that many other countries apart from Japan, still hope that Sihanouk will play a vital role in settling the civil war.

Soviet Frigate Passes Through Tsugaru Strait

OW1007095888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT
10 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 10 KYODO—A Soviet frigate passed through the Tsugaru Strait on Sunday, Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Force officials said.

The Krivak 3-class frigate [as received] was spotted cruising eastward about 25 kilometers west of Shimokita peninsula in Aomori Prefecture in northern Japan, the officials said.

They said the frigate appeared to be headed toward the Soviet Petropavlovsk Base in Kamchatska through the Tsushima Strait and the Sea of Japan.

The officials said the frigate was noted to be cruising northward through the East China sea about 150 kilometers north of the southernmost Japanese Prefecture of Okinawa last Wednesday.

Kawara Calls for 'Major' Defense Increase

OW0907093188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0920 GMT
9 Jul 88

[Text] Kanazawa, July 9 KYODO—Defense Agency Director General Tsutomu Kawara said here Saturday his agency will call for a major boost in defense budget for fiscal 1989 starting next April.

Kawara, speaking at a lecture session in Kanazawa along the Japan Sea coast, said defense spending should go up by a wider margin than the year-before level partly to meet a U.S. request for Japan to share defense burden.

Japan's 56.7 trillion yen fiscal 1988 budget includes 3.7 trillion yen for defense, up 5.2 percent from fiscal 1987.

The cabinet is scheduled to adopt a budget guideline on July 15 for appropriation requests from ministers and agencies.

Kawara also called for keeping a watch against the Soviet Union, saying it is continuing its military buildup in the Far East and that the Soviets still occupy four small Japanese islands located off Hokkaido which they seized immediately after the end of World War II.

U.S. Business Leaders Open Private Talks

OW1107063388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0427 GMT
11 Jul 88

[By Misuk Woo]

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Talks on the private business level between Japan and the United States provide a "practical approach" to avoiding bilateral trade disputes, a leading Japanese business leader said Monday.

Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), made the remark at the first plenary session of the annual three-day Japan-U.S. business conference which opened Sunday at a Tokyo hotel.

Saito said that as they face actual trade-related problems, private business concerns could discuss the problems and seek solutions through consultations before they develop into serious disputes.

While trade imbalances between the two nations are steadily improving, "a sense of distrust" arising from lack of mutual understanding lies beneath the surface, Saito said.

For example, an omnibus trade bill currently in the Congress after being vetoed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan poses a threat as it is protectionist-oriented, he said.

In order to maintain free trade between the two countries, business leaders of Japan and the U.S. should be united to oppose such legislation, Saito said.

The meeting, the 25th of its kind, is being attended by some 220 top business leaders and observers from the two nations.

Speaking on the state of U.S.-Japan bilateral relations, Honeywell Inc. Chairman Edson W. Spencer expressed concern about rising U.S. imports of capital goods from Japan and Europe.

While Japan's imports from the U.S. are on a rising trend, Spencer said, "they are not enough" and "are still too low to impact the trade balance significantly in the short term."

Stressing the need to reduce the U.S. massive trade deficit, Spencer said Japan also has the problem to solve of "buying more from and selling less" to the U.S.

"Unless the trend in trade between our two countries moves more quickly than the 1988 figures suggest, there will be a further and inevitable decline in the value of the dollar in relation to the yen," he said.

"There will also be continued hostile voices raised towards Japan from some of our politicians."

As the "two largest and most competitive free economies," Japan cannot move ahead without the U.S. making progress in parallel, Spencer said.

Okinawans Protest U.S. Marine Lake Training
OW1107050588 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese
9 Jul 88 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] On 21 and 22 June the U.S. Marine Corps [USMC] on Okinawa forcibly conducted a "lake training exercise" at the Fukuchi Reservoir (in Higashi village, with a gross capacity of 55 million tons), the "water jar for the Okinawan people," steamrolling over the strong opposition of the people of Okinawa Prefecture. Now, it became clear on 8 July that the USMC is planning to conduct another training exercise in early August. The exercise this time will last 4 days, twice as long as the previous one.

Taking the situation seriously, the prefectural government plans to call a meeting of the trilateral liaison committee (comprised of the prefectural government, Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau [DFAB] and U.S. forces) on or about 20 July to strongly request that U.S. forces call off the plan.

The prefectural authorities seem unable to conceal their shock at the U.S. forces' posture in planning another exercise in the face of the opposition of all the people of Okinawa Prefecture. The planned exercise will likely

create a stir in the days ahead, since the local people's anger would certainly explode if the U.S. forces again assume a high-handed attitude.

The training plan has not yet been officially delivered to the Okinawa General Bureau, manager of the four dams in the northern part of Okinawa (Fukuchi, Arakawa, Aha, and Fukukawa). (Under an agreement on the joint use of the four northern dams, the U.S. forces must serve notice 2 weeks before conducting training.) However, the prefectural authorities and the Naha DFAB have secretly obtained information on the training plan.

According to a disclosure by an interested source on 8 July, the plan calls for conducting the training for 4 consecutive days from 3 August. Although details of the training are not made known, in view of the length of the training, it is expected to be larger in scale and higher in quality than the previous exercise.

In the previous exercise U.S. Marines trained in the construction of floating bridges, which had been prohibited by the trilateral commission because it could involve a high risk of contaminating the reservoir.

The prefectural government holds the view that "the substance of the training is beside the point, but the fact that U.S. forces plan another training is a serious matter." Thus it plans to convene a meeting of the trilateral committee on or about 20 July and have the training plan called off.

However, it is open to question whether the U.S. forces and the Naha DFAB will tamely accept the planned trilateral committee meeting or not. Since the secretaries council, a working-level consultative body of the trilateral committee, must also meet (to adjust the date), tough going is anticipated for the meeting. The previous lake exercise became a controversial issue at the Diet, the prefectural assembly, and many city, town, and village assemblies in the prefecture. Even former leading officials of the Okinawa Development Agency and the Naha DFAB expressed regrets at the exercise, saying that "it has a bad effect on the minds of the prefectural residents." In contrast, a high government official evoked strong opposition among the prefectural people by saying that "there are many clamorous people in Okinawa."

At a 4 July plenary meeting of the prefectural assembly now in session, Governor Nishime said that "it is regrettable that our request for a halt (to the previous lake training) was ignored and the training was carried out." He expressed the desire to continuously seek the abolition of the training. Therefore, he shows strong resentment against the U.S. military plan to conduct the exercise again. In this context, public attention is now paid to how the U.S. military and the government will negotiate in the future.

The U.S. military plans to resume the training in disregard of the strong opposition of the prefectural people, as was shown in the previous exercise. It is going to carry out this exercise on top of other intensified drills of late. This is expected to cause great anger in various quarters, including reformist organizations, resulting in their extensive antibase movement.

Agreement With U.S. To Transport Plutonium
OW1007115288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0904 GMT
7 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 10 KYODO—Japan and the United States plan to amend their nuclear cooperation accord to include a new clause that would allow Japan to transport plutonium by ship to Japan from France and Britain from the early 1990s, Japanese sources said Sunday.

The agreement, effective next Sunday, already permits Japan to transport plutonium by air over northern part of North America for the next 30 years, without prior U.S. approval for each trip, the sources said.

The sources said both countries would need legislative approval to allow plutonium to be carried by ship.

The U.S. and Japanese Governments will hold the first round of working-level talks in Washington this week to determine the sea routes for carrying the plutonium.

The United States earlier insisted that only airliners should transport plutonium because it was feared that sea transportation would allow plutonium to be easily hijacked.

Opposition by the U.S. Congress and the public to the air transport of plutonium have forced the U.S. Government to consider sea transport as another means of carrying the nuclear power plant material, with a provision to this effect to be added to the agreement.

Most of the nuclear waste produced by nuclear power stations in Japan have been sent to Britain and France to reprocess the waste into plutonium. Some 25 million tons of Japanese nuclear waste have been stored in the two countries.

Consultation With FRG on Iranian Plane Downing
OW0807120688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0422 GMT
8 Jul 88

[Text] Bangkok, July 8 KYODO—Japan and West Germany agreed here Friday to hold close consultations on the destruction of an Iranian airliner by a U.S. warship over the Persian Gulf earlier this week.

The agreement came in a meeting between Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and his West German counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Japanese sources said.

The United States admitted it had shot down the Iran Air Airbus A300, killing all the 290 people on board. The U.N. Security Council will meet Tuesday to discuss the matter.

Genscher also told Uno that he plans to visit Tokyo, probably in October, according to Japanese sources.

The two are here to attend a foreign ministerial meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and its "dialogue partners."

Singapore Premier Arrives in Hakodate
OW0807153388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT
8 Jul 88

[Text] Hakodate, Hokkaido, July 8 KYODO—Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew arrived in Hakodate, southern Hokkaido, Friday to attend the opening ceremony of the Seikan (Aomori-Hakodate) Exposition Saturday.

On arrival at Hakodate Airport from South Korea, via Nagoya, Lee was welcomed by Hokkaido Governor Takahiro Yokomichi and others, including local primary school boys and girls.

Lee will stay in Hokkaido until next Wednesday.

CPSU Delegation Arrives for Talks With JSP
OW1107051688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT
11 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—A Four-member Soviet Communist Party delegation arrived here Monday for talks with officials of the No. 1 opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party (JSP).

The group is led by Ivan Kovalenko, deputy head of the Communist Party's International Affairs Department.

Kovalenko and his group will meet JSP leader Takako Doi on Wednesday, JSP officials said.

The JSP and the Soviet Communist Party have an agreement to exchange delegations every year, the officials said.

JSP Welcomes No's Peace Initiative
OW0807164688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0920 GMT
8 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 8 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party welcomed South Korean President No Tae u's package of proposals to promote ties with North Korea.

Tsuruo Yamaguchi, secretary general of the largest opposition party, said No's overture will help improve relations between Japan and North Korea, which have no diplomatic ties.

The JSP strongly hopes that No's proposals will be helpful to achieve a peaceful reunification of the divided peninsula, Yamaguchi said in a statement.

In a nationally televised speech on Thursday, No called for broad trade, humanitarian, cultural and political contacts with the north.

Assistance in Building Gulf Navigation Facilities
OW0807122588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0549 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 8 KYODO—Japan will provide economic assistance to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to help build navigation assistance facilities in the Persian Gulf, Foreign Ministry officials said Friday.

For this purpose, Japan will extend 294.3 million yen to Kuwait and 382.7 million yen to Saudi Arabia, the officials said.

Ships sailing through the Gulf monitor waves from a radio transmission facility on land to confirm their location, the officials said.

Japan will provide similar assistance to the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman and Qatar, they said.

The Japanese Government declared last year that it would help build such facilities to secure safe navigation through the Gulf.

Stock Scandal May Slow Takeshita's Tax Reform
OW0907042788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0339 GMT 9 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 9 KYODO—A burgeoning stock scandal has sent shock waves through all sections of Japanese society, forcing Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's plans for sweeping tax reform to hang in the balance.

Takeshita's administration wanted to convene an extraordinary Diet session next Monday to debate bills related to the tax reform but the idea was killed by the opposition parties this week.

The scandal embarrassing Takeshita, who inaugurated his administration last November, surfaced last month when the deputy mayor of the industrial city of Kawasaki, south of Tokyo, was sacked.

Hideki Komatsu was fired by Mayor Saburo Ito for allegedly having earned huge profits by trading shares of a company which took part in the redevelopment of an area adjacent to Japan Railways Kawasaki Station.

According to city sources, Komatsu bought about 3,000 shares of Recruit Cosmos Co., a real estate firm, in December 1984.

The purchase took place shortly after the company's parent firm, Recruit Co., a major employment and housing information service based in Tokyo, decided to participate in a redevelopment project in Kawasaki.

Komatsu was then responsible for the city's redevelopment.

At that time, shares of Recruit Cosmos were not made public, so ordinary people had no access to the shares.

In October 1986, when Recruit Cosmos shares were put on the open market, Komatsu sold one-third of the shares he owned, making a huge profit, the sources said.

The scandal spread to the central political community last week when some newspapers named former Defense Agency Director General Koichi Kato, and some other ruling and opposition party politicians as beneficiaries of buying the company's stock before it was offered for public purchase.

The scandal spread further this week when it emerged that secretaries of top politicians were reportedly involved in the stock purchase.

They include aides to Takeshita, former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Deputy Prime minister and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and Shintaro Abe, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Political sources said two secretaries of Nakasone are suspected of having made more than 100 million yen in profits when they sold about 25,000 shares immediately after they were made public.

Takeshita admitted Thursday that one of his secretaries was involved in the stock scandal, putting himself into a tight political corner.

"Should I resign?" Takeshita said to a group of reporters when asked to comment on press reports that his secretary was implicated in the scandal.

Ko Morita, president of Japan's leading economic daily NIHON KEIZEI SHIMBUN, and Recruit Chairman Hiromasa Ezoe resigned the previous day over the scandal.

Ezoe also gave up his post in the government's Tax Research Council to which he was appointed as a special member by then Prime Minister Nakasone in 1985.

Takeshita said the scandal would adversely affect his government's effort to carry out a sweeping tax reform.

His administration is now going all-out to pass through the scheduled extraordinary Diet session bills related to the tax reform, which includes the introduction of the controversial 3 percent consumption tax.

The reform also includes the imposition of taxes on capital gains obtained from stock and other securities dealings, but some financial analysts said the taxation of such gains is lenient.

Political sources said the extraordinary Diet session will likely be called on July 18 but Takeshita and other cabinet ministers are sure to be the target of opposition attacks over the scandal, delaying the debate on tax reform bills.

North Korea

CPRF Denounces No's 7 July Declaration *SK1107103588 Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1029 GMT 11 Jul 88

["No Tae-u's So-called 'July 7 Special Declaration' is Nothing But 'Splittist Proposal'—statement of CPRF"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA)—The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on July 11 published a statement making clear our principled stand towards the so-called "special declaration" of the South Korean authorities.

The statement brands the "July 7 special declaration" as a new version of the old document in which the "proposal for democratic reunification through national reconciliation" and "proposal for cross contacts," which were intended for permanent split, put forward by the predecessor on the basis of a U.S. script, was rehashed with the change of clauses and expressions.

The statement says:

In fact, a scrutiny into the content of the "special declaration" tells us that it is no more than a splittist proposal in which the basic content of the predecessor's splittist proposal patterned after the mode of another country, is presented in six items according to a "stage-by-stage theory."

We cannot but pay particular attention to the fact that the "July 7 special declaration" begins with the splittist "stage-by-stage theory" and is run through with it and closes with "cross contacts" for "two Koreas."

What is pursued in the "declaration" is to idle away the time while conducting exchange and trade between the North and the South and freeze the division internally and to legalise "two Koreas" by establishing the relations of cross contacts respectively with "friendly nations" of both sides externally.

This is nothing new and is not worth examination.

We hold that if the South Korean authorities truly want dialogue and reunification, they should respond, though a bit late, to our proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference.

'Full Text' of Statement

SK1107104988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1035 GMT 11 Jul 88

["Statement of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland: Our Principled Stand Toward So-called 'July 7 Special Declaration' of Traitor No Tae-u Clarified"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made public today a statement clarifying our principled stand toward the so-called "special declaration on North-South relations and diplomatic policy for unification" of the traitor No Tae-u.

The full text of the statement reads:

The Statement of the Committee for the Peaceful

Reunification of the Fatherland.

The traitor No Tae-u on July 7 made public the so-called "special declaration on North-South relations and diplomatic policy for unification."

This "special declaration" put forward by the South Korean authority as a "policy of the new republic" for national reunification, is keynoted with exchange between the North and the South and "cross contacts" such as mutual exchange between compatriots in the North and the South, travel to North and South by overseas compatriots, exchange of mutual visits and correspondence between the families separated in the North and the South, economic exchange between the North and the South and free contacts of delegates of the North and the South in the international arena and improvement of relations with the "friendly countries" of the two sides.

Now the South Korean authorities are trying to win "support" of someone to the "special declaration", pompously advertising it as an "epochal policy of unification".

The "July 7 special declaration" is a new version of the old document in which the "proposal for democratic unification through national reconciliation" and "proposal for cross contacts," which were intended for permanent split, put forward by the predecessor on the basis of a U.S. script, was rehashed with the change of clauses and expressions.

People remember that, at the end of June, shortly before the "special declaration", No Tae-u told foreign correspondents that he would in the future have North-South

relations on the basis of the "tentative agreement on the North-South basic relations" contained in the "proposal for democratic unification through national reconciliation", and the "prime minister" at the plenary session of the "National Assembly" on July 5 said "the government will maintain the existing proposal for democratic unification through national reconciliation" as the basic policy".

In fact, a scrutiny into the content of the "special declaration" tells us that it is no more than a splittist proposal in which the basic content of the predecessor's splittist proposal patterned after the mode of another country is presented in six items according to a "stage-by-stage theory."

The "July 7 special declaration" advertised by the present South Korean "regime" as a so-called "unification policy", in actuality, cannot be a reunification proposal nor a peace proposal.

Expressing deep regret at the South Korean authorities' repetition of the predecessor's "two Koreas" splittist proposal which is not a policy for reunification, while advancing a "unification policy" belatedly after the seizure of power, we declare our principled stand towards the so-called "special declaration" as follows:

The "special declaration" of the South Korean authorities turns face away first of all from the basic matter of principle arising in the solution of the reunification question.

The reunification question of our country should be solved on the three principles for national reunification clarified in the historical July 4 joint statement, which had been already confirmed jointly by the North and the South and solemnly declared internally and externally.

The three principles for national reunification—**independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity**—are a common charter of the nation for reunification which had been already hailed by our nation, recognized by the world and are being called for today by the students and people of all walks of life in South Korea as an immortal supreme principle for national reunification.

The three principles for national reunification which say that the national reunification problem should be solved independently by the efforts of the nation itself without any foreign interference, resolved peacefully by the means of dialogue and negotiation, not using arms, and settled through the whole nation's unity, transcending the difference of idea, ideal and system, are an immovable iron rule and unchangeable principle for the solution of the reunification problem.

Even if they put forward a hundred proposals shunning this basic principles, they cannot be true proposals for reunification.

In "unification policy" No Tae-u completely ignored the three principles of national reunification, not uttering a word about them.

It is clear that they turned their back on the three principles of national reunification which are of fundamental significance in the settlement of the reunification question, probably because the U.S. forces, the main obstacle to reunification, are present in South Korea and because of their vulnerable point and position for which they cannot accept the signing of a peace agreement and the adoption of a non-aggression declaration, the prerequisite to peaceful reunification, and cannot revoke the "anti-communist state policy", a hurdle in the way of great national unity.

How can the question of national reunification be solved with the U.S. forces holding the prerogative of supreme command and all other actual powers left in South Korea and without an end put to their policy of interference in the internal affairs? And how can the peaceful reunification of the country be realised without taking measures for turning the unstable state of armistice into a complete peace? How can they settle the reunification question through dialogue and exchanges by cooperating with us, while making it their "state policy" to oppose us communists, the other party to the dialogue?

The "declaration" shunning what is most basic and principled in the settlement of the reunification question cannot be recognized as a reunification policy in any case.

We cannot overlook that the "July 7 special declaration" ignores even the urgent and pressing question which should be given top priority in the settlement of our country's reunification question.

In order to improve the North-South relations and open the road toward peaceful reunification, we should begin with solving the problem of easing tensions created in the country and eliminating the danger of war.

Today South Korea has turned into the "biggest U.S. nuclear base in the Far East" for its Asian aggression and a grave situation is being created in which huge armed forces of the two sides stand in confrontation with the military demarcation line in between and a war, a nuclear war may break out at any moment. This grave situation raises the problem of detente as the most urgent task for peace and peaceful reunification.

In order to solve this important task related to the fate of the nation, the military confrontation, the factor of distrust, confrontation, tension and war among fellow countrymen, should be eliminated and disarmament be realised.

Without solving this problem, interchange cannot be realised freely between the North and the South nor can the delegates of the North and the South meet freely in the international arena and after all, peaceful reunification cannot be achieved.

But, No Tae-u in his "special declaration" totally avoided the question of taking a practical step for saving the fellow countrymen from the danger of war and relaxing the tensions, while clamouring that it is the time when "the potential danger of war and tension of confrontation exist".

How can such empty "declaration" with no word about a step for relaxing tensions, which is urgent and keenly necessary for removing the holocaust of war, a nuclear war which will bring the destruction of the whole nation, be a policy for peace in the country and her peaceful reunification.

We cannot but pay particular attention to the fact that the "July 7 special declaration" begins with the splittist "stage-by-stage theory" and is run through with it and closes with "cross contacts" for "two Koreas."

What is pursued in the "declaration" is to idle away the time while conducting exchange and trade between the North and the South and freeze the division internally and to legalise "two Koreas" by establishing the relations of cross contacts respectively with "friendly nations" of both sides externally.

This is nothing new and is not worth examination.

It is not for the lack of such phraseology as "mutual exchange", "opening the door", "visits between members of dispersed families" and "exchange of goods" that the North-South relations have not been improved and the reunification of the country has not been realized.

There were such words at the time of "Yusin" dictatorship in the 1970s and were used profusely under the military fascist dictatorship in the 1980s. The problem is the splittist stand of avoiding the solution of political and military problems, the key to the improvement of North-South relations, while pursuing the "stage-by-stage theory" such as personnel and material exchange.

Furthermore, the call for the North and the South to "improve relations" with neighbouring countries for the "cross contacts" and the manifestation of "willingness to cooperate" in this are intended for perpetuating the division of one country into two Koreas, not reunifying it into one Korea.

What is the meaning of exchange and trade and what is the purpose of travel and visit, if they want one nation to be divided into two and to live like aliens.

The "July 7 special declaration" uses as "seasonings" the term of "national community" and "cooperation between the North and the South" to wave off the condemnation of their repetition of the splittist proposal of predecessors.

If the South Korean rulers truly have the intention to recognize the North and the South as national community and make their relations cooperative ones, they must withdraw the singlehanded hosting of the Olympic games and clarify the will to realize the co-hosting in the "declaration."

Those who oppose in deed the co-hosting of the Olympic games which is desired by the people of the North and the South and called for by the conscience of the world are harping on the "national community" and "cooperation between the North and the South". Nobody, however, will believe them.

We cannot but approach with resentment the "July 7 special declaration" which is written with inferior words defying etiquette and common sense.

If the South Korean rulers have the true intention to improve the North-South relations, they must desist from word and deed provoking the other party of dialogue and show an attitude respecting etiquette and morality.

Contained in the "declaration" are such disgusting phraseologies as "opening" doors by someone and "improvement on the road of life" and they "cooperate" for improvement of relations with someone and are not opposing "non-military barter trades" and the like.

It is all the more disagreeable to hear that they "will not oppose non-military barter trade" with us and their side's "friendly countries".

We have lived by our own efforts when the South Korean authorities opposed it and we have nothing to benefit from it even if they do not oppose it now.

Not yet freed from the colonial yoke nor yet independent economically, and while begging for the occupation of South Korea by foreign troops and clinging to a medieval fascist rule, they dare talk about "opening doors" by someone, "improvement of living" and the like.

This, we should say, is utterances of those who are still in deep dormancy.

As for their offer of "cooperation" in the improvement of relations between us and the United States and Japan, it cannot but be an impudent mumbling.

The relations between us and the United States and Japan have not been improved because of their hostile policy toward us, not for the lack of "cooperation" from the South Korean authorities, the colonial servant.

They are overreaching themselves by offering "cooperation", while finding themselves not in a position to utter a word demanding the United States to withdraw its troops, although they are loud-mouthed about "national self-respect".

All the facts show that, as long as the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea and their colonial policy continues, the South Korean authorities can neither abandon the "two Koreas" policy nor have lucid will to reunify the country nor put forward a clear reunification policy.

Clear is the aim of the South Korean authorities in putting forward this time the nation-splitting proposal in the form of a "special declaration" under the cloak of "unification".

The reasonable proposals of our party and the government of our republic for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and their sincere efforts for their realisation are now enlisting widespread support and sympathy today among the peoples at home and abroad.

Inspired by our policy of national reunification and proposals for putting it into effect, the South Korean students and people are lifting up louder voices against the "unified channel of dialogue" claimed by the ruling circles and for contacts and dialogue with us.

The debates on reunification and desire for it are irresistible in South Korea and they are posing a grave danger to the situation of the Olympics.

Upset by this, the South Korean rulers are trying to restrict the debates on reunification by broad segments of people and students with the "July 7 declaration" veiled with "dialogue and unification" and block the massive movement for reunification.

But the grand march of the people toward reunification cannot be held in check by the anti-reunification splittist "declaration" fearing the people and ignoring the popular masses' desire for reunification.

The situation has changed and the state of affairs has also changed.

Not only our people in the northern half of the republic but also South Korean people will never tolerate the splittist acts of the South Korean authorities.

In order to improve the North-South relations and open a short cut for national reunification at present, it is necessary to relax the tensions prevailing in the country and promote national reconciliation and unity by applying the three principles for national reunification.

From this stand and out of the desire to make this year a historical year of providing a new opportunity for national reconciliation and unity, we put forward the

proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference participated in by authorities, representatives of all political parties and public organizations and people of a strata in the North and the South.

The conference foresees the discussion and solution of the problems to be settled immediately for reconciliation and cooperation between the North and the South including the issues of discontinuing the large-scale military exercises, of arranging multinational disarmament talks, of co-hosting the Olympics and of ceasing to hurl abuse and slander at each other along with discussion of the problems raised by the South Korean side.

The questions raised by No Tae-u this time in his "special declaration" are those which can be solved when our proposal for a North-South joint conference is realized and the fundamental questions raised by us are solved there.

If a North-South joint conference will be held and the pending problems solved, the exchange of personal visits will be realised between the North and South, the question of mitigating the pains of separated families be solved, the North-South economic exchange be promoted, the political and military confrontation be removed and the road of promoting national unity and cooperation be opened.

We hold that if the South Korean authorities sincerely desire dialogue and reunification, they must respond even now to our proposal for convening a North-South joint conference.

If it is difficult to participate in a North-South joint conference right now, they should not block even the holding of bilateral and multilateral contacts and talks between representatives of all parties, groupings and people of all walks of life before convening a joint conference and accept even our flexible proposal for making the talks between authorities as a preliminary meeting for preparations for a North-South joint conference.

If the words of "national community" and "cooperation between the North and the South" on the lips of the South Korean authorities in the "declaration" this time are not sham but true ones, it is necessary to prove them with actions.

We consider that if the South Korean authorities want to regard the North and the South as a real national community, they should prove its truth by deciding to cohost the 24th Olympic Games, not hosting them singlehandedly.

We consider that if they really intend to have "cooperation between the North and the South", they should prove their declaration is not a lie, by taking practical

measures to stop blocking the August 15 student talks, the question of students themselves, and provide them with necessary conditions through cooperation with us.

The reunification of the country is the road to patriotism and division is the road to treachery.

National reunification is a national cause which will be accomplished by the struggle of the popular masses, whether the splittists want or not.

The entire people in the North and the South will smash the "two Koreas" plot of the splittist forces and certainly achieve the historic cause of national reunification, rallied closely under the banner of reunification and national salvation.

Pyongyang, July 11, 1988.

WPK Central Committee Announces 7 July Meeting
SK0807230788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2255 GMT 8 July 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)—A communique on a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was made public on July 9.

According to the communique, a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held in Chongjin on July 7.

The meeting was presided over by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The meeting discussed the results of the official goodwill visit paid by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Mongolian People's Republic upon the invitation of Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR.

The meeting fully approved the great successes made during the Mongolian visit of Comrade Kim Il-song and manifested a unanimous resolution to consolidate these successes and expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mongolia to a higher stage in the future.

It expressed deep thanks to the Chinese party, government and people for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded Comrade Kim Il-song and all conveniences provided him when he was passing through the Chinese territory on his way to Mongolia.

While passing through the Soviet territory on his way to and from Mongolia, Comrade Kim Il-song received sincere hospitality from Soviet comrades and had wide-range consultation in a friendly atmosphere with representatives of the central organ and Far East region of the Soviet Union on a series of matters of bilateral cooperation and of the development of Far East region on the basis of the agreement reached at the Korean-Soviet high-level meetings. On that occasion Comrade Kim Il-song was informed by Soviet comrades of the results of the 19th All-Union Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The meeting noted with satisfaction that the accord reached at the consultation in Khabarovsk would prove to be an important occasion in newly expanding and developing economic and technological cooperation and exchange and joint venture between Korea and the Soviet Union and make a great contribution to the economic development and improvement of people's material wellbeing in the two countries.

Discusses Kim Il-Song MPR Visit
SK0907061288 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2100 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Report on 7 July meeting of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau—read by announcer]

[Text] A meeting of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee was held on 7 July in Chongjin. It was presided over by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and the great leader of our party and people.

Participating in the meeting of the Political Bureau were members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and members and alternate members of the Political Bureau. Also participating in it as observers were secretaries of the party Central Committee.

The meeting of the Political Bureau discussed the results of an official goodwill visit made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, to the MPR at the invitation of Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR.

The meeting of the Political Bureau expressed great satisfaction that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the MPR this time was made in a timely manner and that it has achieved wonderful successes.

The meeting of the Political Bureau expressed profound gratitude to the leading cadres of the Mongolian party and state for having welcomed, with high respect, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and for having accorded him sincere and cordial hospitality

as the outstanding leader of the Korean people, as a prominent activist of the international communist and labor movement, as a strong anti-imperialist peace fighter, and as an ardent revolutionary.

The meeting of the Political Bureau noted with satisfaction the fact that in meetings and talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, the outstanding leader of the Mongolian people, the two leaders exchanged views on the need to further expand and develop the friendly Korea-Mongolia relations and on international affairs of mutual interests and that they then reached a consensus on them, highly rating the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to Mongolia as having provided an epochal opportunity of further developing and expanding the traditional, fraternal friendship and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries, and two peoples of Korea and Mongolia onto a still higher stage and as having greatly contributed to strengthening peace and the socialist forces in Asia.

The meeting of the Political Bureau stressed that it was of weighty significance in developing the friendly Korea-Mongolia relations that the leaders of the two countries informed each other of the successes and experiences attained in socialist construction by the two peoples and agreed that the two countries should support and cooperate with each other more closely in the revolution and construction.

After recognizing that the successes attained in socialist construction in Korea and Mongolia contribute to the common cause of the global socialist forces, the meeting of the Political Bureau stated that the Korean people will vigorously stage a struggle, together with the Mongolian people, to cement unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and the international communist movement and to further enhance the attraction and influence of socialism on the international stage.

Preventing war and defending peace and security in Asia and the Pacific has now become a pressing problem of common interest for the Korean and Mongolian peoples.

The meeting of the Political Bureau noted that it is an encouragement to our people that Comrade Jambyn Batmonh denounced the fact that the southern half of Korea has been reduced to a nuclear base that aggravates tension on the Korean peninsula and threatens peace on the Asian Continent and that he appreciated all of the constructive proposals advanced by the Korean party and government for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification as actively contributing to removing the source of tension on the Asian Continent and to guaranteeing global peace and security.

The meeting of the Political Bureau extended its support for the Mongolian party's and government's effort to oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war, to

remove the source of tension and clashes in Asia and the Pacific, and to turn this region into a system of peace, good-neighborly relations, and cooperation.

The meeting of the Political Bureau noted that strengthening the comradely friendship, unity, and close cooperation among the fraternal parties and countries is an important guarantor for opposing imperialism and for achieving the victory of peace, socialism, and the communist cause and laid particular stress on the importance of unity and cooperation between Korea and Mongolia, Asian socialist countries, in preserving and consolidating peace in Asia and the Pacific.

The most important problem that arises in today's international political stage is to remove the source of nuclear war and defend peace. In this connection, as unanimously appreciated by the leaders of the two countries, the meeting of the Political Bureau welcomed the fact that the recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Moscow reached an agreement on a series of issues such as expediting nuclear arms reduction and improving Soviet-U.S. relations.

The meeting of the Political Bureau recognized that successful progress in the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting will play an important role in easing international tension and will have an affirmative impact on settling the Korean question by peaceful means as well.

The meeting of the Political Bureau welcomed the fact that the DPRK Government and the MPR Government have signed an accord on establishing an economic, scientific, and technological council and agreed to expand and develop economic and technological exchange and cooperation in various sectors by mobilizing all resources in the two countries. It also noted that this accord will contribute to expediting socialist construction in the two countries and to improving the people's material and cultural wellbeing.

The meeting of the Political Bureau expressed its rejoice over the fact that the leaders of the two countries have agreed on frequent mutual visits of high-level personages, including (three high-level personages), and delegations of various sectors in order to expand and develop cooperation and exchange between Korea and Mongolia and to trade experiences attained in the course of socialist construction.

The friendly relations between the Korean and Mongolian peoples are the indomitable friendly relations that have long been established between the revolutionary comrades and class brothers based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The peoples of the two countries will soon mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries which will become a milestone in developing Korea-Mongolian friendly relations.

The meeting of the Political Bureau, after expressing full approval of the great successes made during the visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the MPR this time, manifested a unanimous resolution to consolidate these successes and expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mongolia to a higher stage in the future.

The meeting of the Political Bureau expressed its conviction that the fraternal friendship and cohesion between the two parties, two countries, and two peoples of Korea and Mongolia will daily consolidate and develop according to the treaty between the two countries on friendship and cooperation and the spirit of the new agreement reached during the recent meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries.

The meeting of the Political Bureau expressed profound gratitude to the Chinese party, government, and people for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and all conveniences provided for him when he was passing through Chinese territory on his way to Mongolia.

While passing through Soviet territory on his way to and from Mongolia, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received sincere hospitality from Soviet comrades and had wide-ranging consultations in a friendly atmosphere with representatives of the central organs and Far East region of the Soviet Union on a series of matters of bilateral cooperation and of the development of the Far East region on the basis of the agreement reached at the Korean-Soviet high-level meetings. On that occasion the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was informed by the Soviet comrades of the results of the 19th all-union conference of the CPSU.

The meeting of the Political Bureau noted with satisfaction that the accord reached at the consultation in Khabarovsk would prove to be an important occasion in newly expanding and developing economic and technological cooperation and exchange and joint ventures between Korea and the Soviet Union, and make a great contribution to the economic development and improvement of people's material wellbeing in the two countries.

The meeting of the Political Bureau expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet party, government, and people for warmly welcoming and providing all conveniences for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The meeting of the Political Bureau warmly congratulated with deep respect the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his official goodwill visit to the MPR and his great efforts and shining accomplishments and expressed the conviction that all the party members and working people will perform greater feats in the 200-day campaign designed to mark a new upsurge in socialist construction.

Communique on Meeting
SK0907041488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0359 GMT 9 Jul 88

["Communique on meeting of Political Bureau of C.C., WPK"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)—A communique on a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was made public on July 9.

The full text of the communique reads:

A meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held in Chongjin on July 7.

The meeting was presided over by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The meeting was attended by members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee. Secretaries of the WPK Central Committee were present as observers.

The meeting discussed the results of the official goodwill visit paid by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Mongolian People's Republic upon the invitation of Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR.

The meeting expressed deep satisfaction over the fact that Comrade Kim Il-song visited the MPR at an opportune time and achieved good successes.

It expressed profound thanks to the Mongolian party and state leading cadres for having received the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song with high respect as the outstanding leader of the Korean people, a prominent activist of the international communist and working-class movements, a staunch anti-imperialist peace fighter and an ardent revolutionary, and accorded him sincere hospitality.

The meeting noted with satisfaction that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his meetings and talks with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, the outstanding leader of the Mongolian people, exchanged views on the question of further expanding and developing the Korea-Mongolia friendship and international issues of mutual concern and reached a consensus of views and highly estimated the Mongolian visit by Comrade Kim Il-song as one that provided an epochal occasion in expanding

and developing to a higher stage the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Mongolia and made a great contribution to strengthening peace and socialist forces in Asia.

The meeting stressed that it is of great importance in the development of the Korea-Mongolia friendship that the leaders of the two countries this time informed each other of the successes and experiences made by the two peoples in socialist construction and agreed upon the two countries supporting and cooperating closely in the revolution and construction in the future.

Considering that the achievements in the socialist construction in Korea and Mongolia are conducive to the common cause of the world socialist forces, the meeting emphasized that the Korean people together with the Mongolian people will make energetic efforts in the future, too, to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and the international communist movement and further increase the attraction and influence of socialism in the international arena.

It is the urgent matter of common concern for the Korean and Mongolian peoples at present to prevent a war and safeguard peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

The meeting said it was an inspiration to our people that Comrade Jambyn Batmonh denounced the conversion of the southern part of Korea into a nuclear base creating tensions on the Korean peninsula and endangering security on the Asian continent and appreciated all the constructive proposals advanced by the Korean party and government for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification as positive contribution to removing the source of tensions from the Asian continent and ensuring global peace and security.

The meeting expressed support to the efforts made by the Mongolian party and Government to remove the hotbeds of tension and conflicts in the Asia-Pacific region and turn it into a zone of peace, good-neighbourhood and cooperation against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

The meeting noted that to strengthen the comradely friendship and unity and close cooperation among the fraternal parties and countries is an important guarantee for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism against imperialism and stressed, in particular, the importance of the unity and cooperation between Korea and Mongolia, both Asian socialist countries, in preserving and consolidating peace in Asia.

The most important problem arising in the present international political arena is to remove the source of nuclear war and defend peace.

As unanimously appraised by the leaders of the two countries in this connection, the meeting welcomed a series of agreements on accelerating nuclear arms reduction and improving the Soviet-U.S. relations which were reached at the recent Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Moscow.

The meeting noted that, if the Soviet-U.S. summit talks made a successful progress, this would play an important function in easing the international tensions and have an affirmative effect on the peaceful solution of the Korean question, too. It welcomed the signing of an accord on the establishment of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee between the DPRK and MPR and the agreement to expand and develop economic and technological interchange and cooperation in various domains by enlisting all the potentials at the disposal of the two countries, stressing that this accord would contribute to developing the building of socialism in the two countries and promoting the material and cultural wellbeing of the peoples.

It noted with joy that the leaders of the two countries agreed on frequent travels of high-level personnel including the top-level persons and delegations of various domains in order to expand and develop the cooperation and interchange between the DPRK and MPR and share experiences in the building of socialism.

The friendly relations between the Korean and Mongolian peoples are unbreakable ones between the revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers which were established long ago on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The two peoples shall greet before long the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries which marked a milestone in the development of the Korea-Mongolia friendship.

The meeting fully approved the great successes made during the Mongolian visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and manifested a unanimous resolution to consolidate these successes and expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mongolia to a higher stage in the future.

The meeting expressed the belief that the fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Mongolia would consolidate and develop with each passing days in keeping with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and in the spirit agreed upon anew at the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries this time.

It expressed deep thanks to the Chinese party, government and people for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and all conveniences provided him when he was passing through the Chinese territory on his way to Mongolia.

While passing through the Soviet territory on his way to and from Mongolia, Comrade Kim Il-song received sincere hospitality from Soviet comrades and had wide-range consultation in a friendly atmosphere with representatives of the central organ and far east region of the Soviet Union on a series of matters of bilateral cooperation and of the development of far east region on the basis of the agreement reached at the Korean-Soviet high-level meetings. On that occasion Comrade Kim Il-song was informed by Soviet comrades of the results of the 19th all-union conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The meeting noted with satisfaction that the accord reached at the consultation in Khabarovsk would prove to be an important occasion in newly expanding and developing economic and technological cooperation and exchange and joint venture between Korea and the Soviet Union and make a great contribution to the economic development and improvement of people's material wellbeing in the two countries.

The meeting expressed deep thanks to the Soviet party, government and people for the warm hospitality and all conveniences provided to Comrade Kim Il-song.

The meeting warmly congratulated him with deep respect on the successes he made by his great efforts in his official goodwill visit to the Mongolian People's Republic and in his travel and expressed the belief that the entire party members and working people will perform greater feats in the 200-day campaign for a new upsurge in the socialist construction.

'88 Ulchi Focus Lens' Exercise Denounced
SK1107060188 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0546 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—The South Korea-U.S. "combined forces command" announced on July 9 that the provocative "88 Ulchi Focus Lens Exercise" will be staged from July 11, according to a radio report from Seoul. This annual exercise, the 13th in its kind, will involve this year ministries and departments of the puppet government and public organs as well as army units and continue till July 22.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are frantically inciting war fever against the North, blaring that the exercise is intended to "get a mastery of procedures of conversion into a wartime system," "establish a wartime duty system" and "improve combined operational capacity."

Yet, they are trying to conceal the aggressive and provocative character of the exercise with outcries about "defence" from fictitious "provocation" by someone.

The 10 odd day joint exercise which is timed with the arms buildup and new war provocation moves openly conducted by the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group on the pretext of the "security of Olympics" brings to light their criminal intention to abuse the Olympics for their scheme of creating "two Koreas" and provoking another war.

Newspaper Criticize Lilley for VOA Interview

MINJU CHOSON Criticism
SK0807100588 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 8 Jul 88

["Poor Masquerade of Colonial Governor General"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today in a signed commentary notes that U.S. ambassador to South Korea Lilley, in his recent telephone interview with a reporter of "Voice of America," said the United States has not ignored the people's hope for democracy, while tightening the bonds with the South Korean "Government."

Lilley's phone interview was woven from beginning to end with lies, fabrications and deceptions, the commentary says, and goes on:

What U.S. imperialism seeks in South Korea is the maintenance of the colonial rule, not democracy. Precisely for this it raises pro-American military fascists and harshly cracks down on the people who demand democracy.

The Kwangju bloodbath staged under its backstage manipulation is a living proof showing how ruthlessly it dampened the South Korean people's hope for democracy.

Lilley also hinted he might help in the investigation into the truth of the Kwangju massacre in an effort to convince one that U.S. imperialists had nothing to do with it. However, it only raised suspicions among the people.

His phone interview was reportedly arranged with the aim of clarifying the United States' stand on the allegation of South Korean democratic figures that the United States supports the South Korean dictators who suppress democracy.

This tells how the U.S. imperialists are fearing the spirit of anti-U.S. struggle heightening among the South Korean people.

Lilley resumed the old subject of "democracy" in his bid to turn the table.

A colonial governor general wearing a torn mask—this is a review of Lilley's phone interview.

Although he may wear again the torn mask, he can never conceal his nature as a strangler of democracy, never deceive the people and take the edge off their anti-American struggle.

NODONG SINMUN Criticism

SK0907100888 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0959 GMT 9 Jul 88

["Old Fox's Cunning Trick"—KCNA headline]

[Text] *Pyongyang* July 9 (KCNA)—U.S. ambassador to South Korea Lilley called an exclusive interview recently with a reporter of "Voice of America", at which he prattled that the United States "did not ignore the hope" of the South Korean people for democracy.

Refuting his remarks, NODONG SINMUN today says in a signed commentary:

Claiming that though the U.S. Administration "strengthened the bonds" with Chon Tu-hwan at the time when he seized the military and murdered inhabitants calling for democracy in May 1980, it "did not defy the hope" of the South Korean people for democracy, Lilley hammered away at the poppycock that the United States "totally denies" the view of a great number of people on the U.S. support to the Kwangju massacre and "would be ready to cooperate" in the probe into the truth of the Kwangju massacre.

Referring to Lilley's admission of the fact that the United States "strengthened the bonds" with the Chon Tu-hwan "regime", the author of the commentary continues:

If the United States "strengthened bonds" with the fascist murderers, it itself eloquently proves that the United States took part in the Kwangju massacre.

The U.S. imperialists, at the time of the Kwangju incident, ordered the bloodbath and directly participated in the brutal massacre, not confining themselves to "strengthening the bonds" with the Chon Tu-hwan murderous "regime".

Ignoring the hope of the South Korean people for democracy, the United States trampled down the demand for democracy with the mobilization of guns, planes and aircraft carrier. Although the old fox promised "cooperation" in probe into the truth of the Kwangju massacre, it is no more than a crafty trick to cover up the truth of the bloodbath in league with the puppets.

At the interview, Lilley let loose the cock-and-bull story that South Korea has achieved "growth" under their "defence protection" and the "change of power" in February "was conducive to political development". Although the U.S. imperialists helped the traitor No Tae-u, the military gangster, seize the power by swindles, there is no change in the nature of the South Korean "regime".

Lilley's rigmarole about the so-called "growth", "contribution" and the like are a brigandish sophism of aggressors. What the U.S. imperialists brought to the South Korean economy is only the deepening of subjugation.

The U.S. "defence protection" of South Korea is aimed at justifying the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of South Korea and putting down the anti-U.S. sentiments of people.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in their occupation policy, turning down the demand of the South Korean people, they will be expelled by the more powerful resistance of the people.

U.S. Aim To Show South as 'Independent' Noted
SK1007085188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0832 GMT 10 Jul 88

["U.S. Black-Hearted Intention on Pretext of 'Olympic Security'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] *Pyongyang* July 10 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists have extensively reinforced their armed forces of aggression in South Korea and alerted all the forces, making much ado about someone's "southward invasion" on the occasion of the Olympics.

They are keeping South Korea virtually in "a state of emergency" and egging the No Tae-u clique on to wholesale suppression of the patriotic forces demanding the cohosting of the Olympics and independence, democracy and reunification.

NODONG SINMUN today denounces this action of the U.S. imperialists as an open challenge to us who aspire after peace and reunification and an unpardonable crime which violates and insults the national dignity of the South Korean people.

In a signed commentary the paper goes on:

The United States pursues a sinister purpose under the plea of "Olympic security". The United States is trying to give semblance of "an independent state" to its colonial puppet regime through the Olympics and realise the "two Koreas" plot to keep a hold on South Korea as its colony for ever. The U.S. imperialists are instigating the puppets to talk about "northern policy," "cross

recognition" and "entry into the U.N." and mobilizing Japan and other satellite countries in actively backing them. This fully shows how desperately they try to realize their criminal aim.

They are keeping a firm hold on South Korea like a dog holding a piece of the fat between its teeth, with a view to not only exploiting and plundering the South Korean people but also invading the northern half of Korea and other socialist countries with South Korea as a nuclear forward base, a bridge-head.

That is why the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing their armed forces of aggression and madly staging military exercises allegedly for "Olympic security" on the pretext of fictitious "threat from the North".

Unpardonable is their criminal move to exploit for their foul purpose the Olympics which should be a sports festival of friendship, unity and peace of the world's people.

The world should vehemently condemn the U.S. imperialists' criminal moves, not looking on with folded arms.

U.S. Troop Withdrawal From S. Korea Urged
SK0707154388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1505 GMT 7 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—The U.S. "Committee for New Korea Policy" recently published a bulletin over the Korean question, which demanded the United States Government to conclude a peace agreement with Korea and withdraw U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

Referring to the prevailing tension on the Korean peninsula and the unstable situation of South Korea, the bulletin called for a rectification of the U.S. imperialists' policy towards Korea.

The United States Government should make efforts to find a way of relaxing the military tension on the Korean peninsula, it pointed out.

It called upon organisations supporting Korean reunification for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question to strengthen the solidarity movement.

South 'Indicted' for Tear Gas Use
SK0807105688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1041 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Korean Medical Association called a press conference with home and foreign reporters at the People's Palace of Culture on July 8 and indicted the South Korean military fascist clique for tear gas firing.

Choe Won-zok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Medical Association, spoke there.

Noting that from the beginning of this year till June 10, the South Korean military fascist clique fired more than 275,000 tear gas canisters to put down demonstrations including the anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstrations of students and people, he said: This figure shows a 48 percent increase in the number of tear gas canisters above those fired in the like period last year.

The tear gas now used by the South Korean puppet clique was proven to contain very strong venomous substance which causes not only irritation but suffocation, poisoning, burns and even death among victims, he said, and stressed:

It was proven that the tear gas (C.S. gas) now used in South Korea has the same effect with the poisonous gas used in the past war in Vietnam.

If the c.s. poisonous tear gas continues to be used in South Korea, great damages will be inflicted on the South Korean students and people, the participants in the Olympics and tourists.

We cannot remain a passive onlooker to this.

Embassy in Moscow Marks Treaty Anniversary
SK1007130688 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2200 GMT 7 Jul 88

[Text] Marking the 27th anniversary of the signing of the DPRK-USSR Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union Held a reception on the evening of 5 July.

Placed in the front of the place of the reception was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Invited to the reception were Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; Rogachev, Soviet deputy foreign minister; Sorokin, first deputy chief of the (Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army); vice chairmen of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society; and other functionaries of the Soviet party, power organs, public organizations, and publishing organizations. Participating in this reception were Chin Si-kun, DPRK chargé d'affaires ad interim to the Soviet Union, and the functionaries of the embassy. Speaking at the reception were Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Chin Si-kun and Deputy Chief Smirnovskiy.

Deputy Chief Smirnovskiy, noting the significance of the USSR-DPRK Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, said that the relations between the two countries are today developing effectively, diversely, and extensively. He noted the significance of the meetings between the leaders of the two countries in developing cooperation between the two countries, and mentioned the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim

Il-song stopped at Khabarovsk in the Soviet Union on his way home winding up his official good-will visit to the MPR and met and conversed with Comrade Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the local cadres of the Soviet Union.

He said that the Soviet Union is closely watching the efforts of the government and people of the DPRK to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and to realize constructive dialogue between the North and the South, and is making every effort to help this effort bear fruit, and stressed that the South Korean authorities should accept the just proposals made by the DPRK, such as the proposal for the reduction of armed forces and the convocation of a North-South joint conference.

He wished our people new success in their struggle for socialist construction and the reunification of the country, and expressed his conviction that the indestructible fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries, and two peoples would be further strengthened and developed in the future.

The participants in the reception toasted to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the long life of the respected Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Hamhung Holds Functions on Soviet Days
SK1107060788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0549 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—Functions took place in Hamhung on the occasion of the Soviet days showing the achievements of the RSFSR in the building of communism.

The South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society arranged a friendship gathering on July 9.

Invited there were the members of the RSFSR delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by Oleg Lobov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, and Soviet artistes on a visit to Korea.

The gathering was attended by chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee An Sung-hak, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With foreign countries O Mun-han, secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Sim Sun-che, chairman of the South Hamgyong provincial committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and vice-chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee Cho Song-kun, other officials concerned and working people and artistes in Hamhung.

The participants further deepened friendly sentiments through colorful sports amusement games, singing Korean and Soviet songs and performing dances.

Earlier, a Soviet film week opened.

A Soviet book, art, handicraft and children's picture exposition opened at the Hamhung Grand Theatre under the sponsorship of the South Hamgyong provincial committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society.

A performance was given by Soviet artistes.

Daily Hails PRC Treaty Anniversary
SK1107053388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0520 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—NODONG SIMMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 27th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The treaty is greatly conducive to providing a new milestone in the Korea-China friendship, promoting the revolution and construction in the two countries and guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, the article says, and notes: The Korea-China friendship is daily growing stronger through frequent mutual visits of the leaders of the two countries and under their deep care. Cordial hospitality and all conveniences accorded this time to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song who was passing through northeast China on his way to Mongolia by the Chinese party, government and people was a token of their warm feelings of friendship toward the Korean people and their high respect for and deep trust in him.

The Korea-China friendship is beneficial in socialist construction in the two countries and contributes to the strengthening and development of the international communist movement.

Today the Chinese people are striving to build socialism with Chinese characteristics and turn their country into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist power by realizing four modernisations, while maintaining the four cardinal principles. In China stability and unity of the whole country have been achieved, the programmatic tasks set forth by the 13th party congress and the 7th five-year plan are being successfully carried out and economy is developing. This shows that the socialist modernisation of the Chinese people under the tested guidance of the leadership of the Communist Party of China is well progressing.

This delights the Korean people.

The Chinese party and government are registering fine success in the work to satisfactorily realize the restoration of the sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

We fully support the stand and efforts of China for the complete reunification of the whole China in accordance with the policy of "one country, two systems".

The parties, governments and peoples of Korea and China closely support and cooperate with each other in the struggle to prevent war, defend peace and improve the complicated international relations. This makes a contribution to the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

It is a consistent policy of our party and government and firm will of our people to further strengthen and develop the indestructible friendship and unity with the Chinese people generation after generation.

The Korean people will advance, firmly joining hands with Chinese people for ever in the carrying out of the sacred cause of realizing the common goal and ideal.

Yi Kun-mo Expresses Condolences to Iran
SK0807043788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0414 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of condolence to Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Saying he heard the sad news that an Iranian airliner flying through a designated international air route above the sea on July 3 was shot down and hundreds of people were killed in cold blood by the bestial air terrorism of the U.S. imperialists, the message expressed deep condolences to the prime minister and the bereaved families of the victims.

Youths March to Kim Chong-il Birthplace
SK1007135388 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
1300 GMT 10 Jul 88

[Text] With unanimous aspirations and firm will actively to follow our party's glorious and resplendent revolutionary history and immortal achievements, working youths across the country are conducting book-reading marches to the old home [kohyang chip] in Mt Paektu where dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was born and grew up while going through the grim ordeals of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

In the touching period when the flames of the 200-day campaign to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic as a grand festival of victors are fiercely flaring up throughout the country, these book-reading marches are greatly contributing to promoting the level of working youths' spiritual and moral traits and their cultural and technological level.

Those working youths, who are participating in book-reading marches, are obtaining adequate revolutionary nutrition through the course of reading the great leader

Comrade Kim Il-song's classical works, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's documents, and many other books, making it a rule to read books. Also, they are preparing themselves in conformity with the demands of reality in which science and technology are rapidly developing.

All working youths over the four months since the first step of the book-reading march was taken have read more than 4,000 pages. About 1,000 youths among them, who have read more than 10,000 pages, have been awarded titles of exemplary readers for reading many books and practicing in an excellent way what they have learned.

Abolition of 'Fascist' Laws in South Urged
SK1007231688 (*Clandestine*) *Voice of National Salvation*
in English to South Korea 2330 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae alleged the opposition's proposal for a visit to North Korea can hardly be realized and the public security law and the national security law can never be abolished because those laws are indispensable at any time. He made this remark Tuesday [5 July] at the National Assembly.

Yi Hyon-chae's remark shows the No Tae-u junta's propaganda for inter-Korea talks between the authorities is nothing but a falsehood. [Words indistinct] will be suppressed by [word indistinct] the national security law and the public security law and inter-Korea student talks and other talks between the South and the North of Korea proposed by students and people of South Korea for national reconciliation and unity. So long as the national security law and the public security law [words indistinct] tools for prolongation of the military dictatorship regime, we can neither expect Korea's peace and peaceful reunification nor hope for independence and democracy in South Korea.

Today, our people are fiercely fighting, shouting: Abolish the national security law; and abolish the public security law. It is quite natural. The No Tae-u junta should promptly abolish the fascist laws, stop all criminal acts of obstructing the people's desire for peaceful reunification, and resign at once.

South Korea

Use of Terms 'DPRK,' 'North Korea' Considered
SK1107115088 *Seoul YONHAP in English* 1140 GMT
11 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—South Korea is considering using the formal name of North Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in countries where its envoys are stationed and at international conferences, it was learned Monday.

A government source said that the new consideration was discussed at a meeting of ranking Foreign Ministry officials presided over by Minister Choe Kwang-su Sunday.

The source, who wanted not to be identified, said that Sunday's ministry meeting was convened to readjust regulations governing South Korean envoys performing their duties overseas as a follow-up measure to the July 7 declaration by President No Tae-u to re-shape the 40-year hostile relations between the South and North.

He also said Seoul is considering exchanging government documents with Pyongyang if its diplomats in foreign countries receive permission from the Foreign Ministry in Seoul and recognizing the status of envoys from Pyongyang. The two Koreas have not so far recognized the other's regime.

The Korean peninsula was divided at the end of World War II and both sides fought a three-year fratricidal war in the early 1950s.

The South Korean Government will instruct officials who will represent Seoul at future international conferences and any other formal or informal gatherings not to walk out when the national anthem of North Korea is played or its national flag is raised, the source said.

According to the source, South Korea will positively invite North Korea to attend events Seoul hosts in foreign countries, and officials of the Republic of Korea will favorably accept possible invitations to attend gatherings Pyongyang will host and some other events held with a North Korean official as the guest of honor.

The source explained that the new measures being considered are based on the spirit of No's July 7 declaration regarding the new peace initiative as a contingent pending the eventual peaceful reunification of the divided homeland.

Anti-North Broadcasts Set To End 18 July
SK1107085088 Seoul YONHAP in English 0846 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government has decided to halt anti-North Korean broadcasts beginning July 18 as a follow-up to President No Tae-u's declaration of new policies to improve relations with the North, an informed government source said Monday.

The anti-North Korean broadcasts have been aired by the state-run Korean Broadcasting System and loudspeakers installed along the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), which has divided the Korean peninsula since the end of the 1950-1953 Korean war.

The unilateral decision is in line with the efforts to materialize new policies declared by No on June 7, the source said.

In the wake of the decision, the slanderous broadcasts including personal attacks on North Korean leader Kim Il-song and his son and heir-apparent Kim Chong-il will no longer be aired, the source said.

The broadcasts about the North, therefore, will focus on programs persuasive to the North instead of slanderous ones, he said.

The government originally planned to end anti-North Korean broadcasts after the Seoul Olympics, slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2, but it decided to halt them ahead of schedule to help realize No's new policies, the source said.

Assembly To Call for North Olympic Participation
SK0907072588 Seoul YONHAP in English 0719 GMT 9 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP)—The South Korean National Assembly will deliver a resolution calling for North Korea's participation in the forthcoming Seoul Olympics to its North Korean counterpart, Kim Chae-sun, speaker of the National Assembly said Saturday.

The resolution, which was adopted at a recent plenary session of the Assembly, will be delivered to the Supreme People's Assembly, North Korean version of parliament, through the truce village of Panmunjom, Kim said.

He made the remarks while addressing the lawmakers shortly before closing the special parliamentary session.

He, however, did not mention when the resolution would be sent to the North.

He also said that he would send the resolution to all member countries of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) as part of its effort to persuade Pyongyang to participate in the 1988 Olympics. The Olympics are slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

Businesses Studying Trade With North
SK0907045788 Seoul YONHAP in English 0437 GMT 9 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP)—Buoyed by President No Tae-u's new set of inter-Korean policies, South Korean private businesses are busy sounding out the possibility of trade with North Korea.

No, in his July 7 special declaration in the interest of national self-esteem, unification and prosperity, called for tariff-free internal trade between the two halves of the divided Korean peninsula.

Business sources said Saturday that most of South Korea's business executives believe the North will inevitably respond to No's offer of non-political material and personnel exchanges although they do not expect the North to show an immediate response.

It is just a matter of time before we can export consumer goods such as textiles and daily necessities to the North and import North Korean raw materials like bituminous coal and iron ore in return, a business executive said.

Responding the most swiftly was the Daewoo group headed by Kim U-chung who has taken the initiative in leading South Korea's commercial transactions with the communist bloc.

Kim has maintained in various private gatherings that the first step in direct trade with the North is to help them secure buying power, according to the sources.

Besides the proposed direct trade with the North, Daewoo hopes it can use North Korean railways to transport its products bound for the Soviet Union and China.

Hyosung, Samsung, Lucky-Gold Star and Sunkyong are also studying the possibility of direct trade with North Korea, the sources said.

Meanwhile, analysts also backed the activity in the private sector, saying that North Korea might consider inter-Korean economic exchanges, although limited in scale, in the wake of the open door policies adopted by its powerful socialist neighbors—the Soviet Union and China.

The analysts, however, remain pessimistic about the likelihood of direct and all-out exchanges taking place soon, citing the remarkable gap in economic strength between the two sides as well as the exchanges' expected adverse impact on North Korean society which has been led to believe that the South is a country of beggars.

In 1987, South Korea's gross national product (GNP) was six times as large as that of the North while the South's commodity exports were more than 20 times as large as those of the North. The South's economic growth rate last year was also far ahead of that of the North—12 percent to 3.3 percent.

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Some analysts said No's proposal was two-pronged. In addition to the primary goal of realizing direct trade with the North, the analysts said No also wants to provide the Soviet Union, China and other communist countries, which have had indirect trade links with South Korea, with reasons for expanding trade and improving relations with South Korea.

As South Korea's trade volume with those countries has increased substantially in recent years, the bitter rivalry between South and North Korea has remained the greatest obstacle standing in the way of further expanded trade between South Korea and the communist bloc nations, the analysts said.

They also pointed out that No said he will not oppose trade between South Korea's Western allies and North Korea, as long as military goods are not involved.

UNC Counterproposes MAC Meeting for 15 July
SK0907014188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 9 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] The United Nations Command [UNC] has counter-proposed that the 444th Military Armistices Commission (MAC) meeting be held July 15.

The North Korean side earlier proposed that the meeting convene today.

The northern side did not comply with a subsequent UNC request for an agenda in order to prepare for a useful meeting.

Shultz To Convey South Message to PRC
*SK1107084288 Seoul YONHAP in English 0840 GMT
11 Jul 88*

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—In the first concrete action following its recent overtures for improved bilateral ties with leading communist powers, South Korea will arrange for U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to deliver its message to Chinese leaders this week.

A senior Foreign Ministry official, who declined to be named, said Monday that Shultz, who attended the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) foreign ministers' conference in Bangkok last week, will deliver the message during his visit to Beijing later this week.

The official said the South Korean Government is closely contacting its major allies to improve its relations with communist countries, adding that West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher also expressed his willingness to help South Korea improve its relations with the Soviet Union and other East European countries.

Genscher visited Seoul for three days early last week.

On July 7, South Korean President No Tae-u made a special statement in which he said he will continue to seek improved ties with the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries while helping North Korea improve its ties with the United States, Japan and other Western countries.

Direct Shipping to PRC 'Likely'
*SK1107011688 Seoul YONHAP in English
0109 GMT 11 Jul 88*

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—South Korean shipping companies are likely to soon begin direct liner services from Korea to China, maritime business sources said Monday.

Direct shipping services to China by Korean shipping companies might begin in September as top officials at shipping firms have recently visited China to discuss the matter with their Chinese counterparts, the sources said.

The sources said Beijing's central government has already given the go-ahead for its provincial governments to begin in direct trade with Korea.

So far, Hong Kong's Vigour Line Shipping Enterprises Ltd. and Fair Weather Steamship Co., Ltd. have been engaged in direct shipping services between the two countries.

Korea's Heung-a Shipping Co., Ltd. and Cocosco, China's state-run shipping company, recently discussed the possibility of Heung-a launching direct liner services to

the Chinese ports of Shanghai and Tianjin, while Cocosco proposed that Heung-a act as a shipping agent in China when the Korean company begins liner services to China, the sources said.

Meanwhile, executives at Dongnama Shipping Co., Ltd. and Choyang Shipping Co., Ltd. recently returned from China after discussions there with Chinese shipping circles on direct liner services, the sources said.

Further Measures To Be Unveiled
*SK0907020188 Seoul YONHAP in English
0156 GMT 9 Jul 88*

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP)—South Korea will inevitably review its relations with Taiwan if Korea-China relations improve to a certain point, Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said Saturday.

The foreign minister made the remarks during a closed-door breakfast meeting with the National Assembly's foreign affairs and unification committees.

Seoul has no diplomatic ties with Beijing but it maintains such ties with Taipei.

Choe said the government will unveil a set of follow-up measures at the ministerial level late this month based on President No Tae-u's new unification policy which seeks a sweeping improvement in its relations with North Korea for the eventual reunification of the divided Korean peninsula.

No announced Thursday an epochal six-point policy on reunification which includes cross-border trade, exchange visits and bringing an end to the confrontational and hostile policy toward Pyongyang.

Ties With Taiwan To 'Inevitably' Be Reassessed
*SK1007002088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 10 Jul 88 p 1*

[Text] Reassessment of Seoul-Taipei ties is inevitable, Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Kwang-su told the National Assembly Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday.

Choe reportedly told the closed-door session that the government will reconsider its relations with Taipei when relations with China improve.

Choe, however, said the Taiwan issue is not yet a major problem for Korea's diplomatic initiative toward China, according to parliamentary sources.

Choe earlier told reporters that the government will refer to mainland China as "China" instead of Chungkong or "Communist China."

Major shifts in the nation's diplomatic policies will likely be announced next week to follow up on President No Tae-u's special July 7 declaration, other sources said.

Choe told reporters Friday that relocation of Korean diplomatic missions in Africa and other parts of the world is being considered because No's declaration calls for giving up the counterproductive diplomatic war with north Korea.

He said Seoul is not opposed to lifting the sanctions imposed on north Korea by the United States and Japan following the bombing of a Korean Air jetliner late last year.

Japan Willing To Open Contact With DPRK
SK0907013188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 9 July 88 p 1

[Text] TOKYO (Yonhap)—Japanese government will shortly inform Pyongyang of its willingness to open official contacts with north Korean government, an informed source at Japanese Foreign Ministry said Friday.

The source said that Japanese government has been encouraged by south Korea's new unification policy to consider opening direct dialogue or other types of official contacts with north Korean government.

South Korea's President No Tae-u said, while making a special announcement on his government's new unification policy Thursday, that south Korea was willing to cooperate with north Korea in its effort to improve relations with such south Korean allies as the United States and Japan.

The source said Japanese government will explain to U.S. government about its intention to seek official contacts with Pyongyang through a Japan-U.S. foreign ministers meeting slated for mid-July with U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz visiting Tokyo.

Japan, which recognizes south Korea as the sole legitimate government of Korea, has so far refrained from having government-level contacts with the Pyongyang regime.

Japan will exchange views on that matter with China during Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's state visit slated to start Aug. 25, the source added. The topic will also be discussed in the Japan-Soviet Union foreign ministers meeting to be held in New York on the occasion of this year's U.N. General Assembly meeting.

JSP Urges Relations With DPRK
SK0907013588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 9 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—The Japanese Socialist Party yesterday urged the Japanese government to take a step to establish diplomatic relations between Japan and north Korea.

Welcoming President No Tae-u's June 7 proposal for the improvement of inter-Korean relations, the party demanded the Japanese government initiate measures to improve ties between Tokyo and Pyongyang.

The party said the Seoul proposal will greatly contribute to improving the relationship between Japan and north Korea and the promotion of exchanges between the two Koreas.

The Japanese Socialist Party, however, showed no change in its anti-Seoul policy.

Japan's Uno on 'Cooperation Against Terrorism'
SK0907021888 Seoul YONHAP in English
0205 GMT 9 Jul 88

[By So Ok-sik; ellipses as received]

[Text] Bangkok, July 9 (YONHAP)—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said Friday that Japan intends to seek further cooperation against terrorism among members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and all other like-minded countries to ensure the success of the Seoul Olympics.

It is almost axiomatic, but must nonetheless be reiterated ... that terrorist actions are a blatant threat to the entire world and must be prevented, Uno said at a conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers.

We must tackle the (terrorist) problem with renewed urgency in the context of the forthcoming Seoul Olympics.... Japan intends to seek further cooperation against terrorism among the ASEAN members and all other like-minded countries in the world, he said.

He also noted that international terrorism was one of the issues discussed at the Toronto summit in June and that the summit participants reaffirmed in their political declaration their unequivocal commitment to international cooperation in this area.

The minister said he believes it is important in the short-term to ensure the success of the Seoul Olympics, and to enhance further the stability on the Korean peninsula.

For these purposes, the cooperation of all countries concerned with security and related matters is indispensable, he said.

He also expressed the hope that a situation favorable to the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula will emerge from the successful staging of the Seoul games, scheduled for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

It is therefore most appropriate for Japan and the ASEAN countries to cooperate closely, making every possible effort to ensure the success of the games, in order to create an environment conducive to dialogue between North and South Korea, he said.

Regarding the situation on the Korean peninsula, Uno said, we are observing favourable developments toward stability in the Republic of Korea, including its remarkable economic development, the constitutional reform, and the unprecedented peaceful transfer of power.

Uno was attending a conference in which foreign ministers from the ASEAN nations and representatives from the United States, Japan, the European Community (EC), Canada, Australia and New Zealand participated.

Remaining Daelim Workers Return From Iran
*SK1107020588 Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT
11 Jul 88*

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—South Korean workers who survived an Iraqi air raid on their work site in Iran returned to Seoul Monday.

Upon arrival at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport aboard a chartered Korean Air jetliner, the 229 workers and 18 managerial staff members headed directly to the Seoul National University hospital morgue to pay tribute to their colleagues killed in the June 30 attack.

The Iraqi air raid on the oil refinery construction site of South Korea's Daelim Construction Co. in Kangsan, southern Iran, left 13 workers dead and 58 others injured.

The injured workers and the bodies of those killed were transported home on July 8 aboard a chartered plane.

Meanwhile, the surviving workers organized among themselves a 22-member committee for negotiations on compensation with their company. They also decided to sue their company for alleged negligence in safety control at the construction site.

The workers charged that the managerial staff at the construction site ignored air raid warnings before the attack.

Government authorities began a full probe Saturday into the workers' allegations.

Firm Ignored BBC Forewarning
*SK0907070588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 Jul 88 p 3*

[Text] A lax attitude of the managers at the project site of the Daelim Industrial Co. in Iran is said to have been responsible for the heavy casualties of the Korean workers in the Iraqi air raid on the project site last week, it was learned yesterday.

Twelve Korean workers were killed, 58 others injured, some of them seriously, and an other men was listed missing in the pre-dawn raid by Iraqi fighters on June 30 launched to destroy the oil refinery plant in Kangsan, some 1,500 km south of Tehran.

The heavy casualties were claimed to have been caused by the management failure to evacuate the workers in time in disregard of an air raid warning.

The managers in the project site were also said to have forced the workers to continue their work even after the air raid warning.

This was revealed by the Daelim workers who returned home yesterday morning together with those killed in the raid aboard a Korean Air special charter flight.

The returned workers also cited various kinds of inhumanistic treatment the Daelim management allegedly performed against the skilled workers at the remote project site in Iran.

They even said that the skilled workers in Iran were completely prohibited from going out of the project site. And lodging quarters were surrounded with barbed wire with local sentries standing guard around it.

The angry workers competitively divulged various alleged wrong-doings the management had committed at the overseas project site upon arrival at the Kimpo International Airport at around 8 a.m. yesterday.

Despite two air-raid warnings, project managers forced the workers to continue their work, refusing to allow them to evacuate, they claimed.

Thus, the workers had no other choice but to come under direct attack of the bombing and machine-gun strafing from the Iraqi jet fighters, the workers went on to say.

To make matters worse, they said, there were no shelter facilities around the project site to effectively prepare for air raids and other contingencies.

Furthermore, the managers in the project site had not usually allowed the workers to take refuge at other air raid warnings, the returned workers said.

The injured workers also claimed that they had not received any proper medical treatment until they got aboard the special flight as there were not even first-aid kits in the project site.

The workers also revealed that they plan to divulge through a press meet various wrong-doings and unfair labor-practices at the project site of Iran as soon as other remaining workers return home.

A worker identified as Yuk Tong-ho, 37, also claimed that he had heard a BBC news broadcast, saying that Iraqi fighters will launch an attack against the oil refinery plant being built in southern Iran.

But, the managers ignored his warning, saying "don't disturb the working environment of the workers," he further said.

The BBC news heralding imminent attack on the Dae-lim project site were heard three times on June 23, a week before the raid.

In the meantime, a senior official of the construction company flatly denied the allegation that the lack of proper shelter and medical facilities contributed to a higher number of casualties in the raid.

Upon arrival of the DC-10 charter flight at the airport, some 40 workers injured slightly disembarked through a loading bridge holding pictures of the fatal victims to their chests.

Ten other seriously injured workers were unloaded on stretchers through a lift car and were immediately moved to ambulances which stood ready on the tarmac.

Government To Join UN Civil Rights Covenant
SK0907011788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 July 88 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae said yesterday that the government will join the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights adopted in the United Nations in 1966 within this year.

The prime minister also testified in an interpellation on social and cultural affairs at the Assembly yesterday that the country will complete procedural preparations to join the Convention Against Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishments.

Prime Minister Yi said that the government will propose the motions for the parliamentary endorsement for the entering into the two major human rights conventions as soon as possible.

"With the revision of the basic law last year, our country can join the international covenant without reserving any clauses in it," said the professor-turned Prime Minister.

Administrative and legal studies are under way to determine whether the U.N. anti-torture convention has any clauses conflicting with domestic laws, said the Prime Minister.

Prime Minister Yi strongly hinted that President No Tae-u would veto two law bills on the parliamentary inspection and testimony in the Assembly, providing for a forcible arraignment system against witnesses in a case under parliamentary investigation.

The two law bills jointly proposed by the three opposition parties were passed in a special drafting committee a Thursday, in the House Legislation Committee yesterday and will be finally adopted in a plenary session.

The Prime Minister, when asked about his personal views on the two bills proposed by the opposition, said, "it would be excessive for the parliament to be allowed to request courts to subpoena witnesses."

"Judges in the court who were requested to issue the writs of arraignment may be driven into political strife," said the Prime Minister.

He also pointed out that the one-third quorum for the invocation of the parliamentary rights to investigate state affairs is deemed contrary to the principle of democracy manifested in the Constitution.

"If the two law bills are referred to the executive branch, it may be inevitable for the administration to request the Assembly review the law bills," said Yi.

Under the Constitution, the President may veto the law bill referred to him by the parliament within 15 days after receiving it.

The presidential veto against the law bill may be overridden by the consents of two-thirds of a majority of total Assemblymen present in a vote.

The governing Democratic Justice Party has decided in caucus of lawmakers yesterday morning to request President No Tae-u to veto the opposition's proposed bills.

President No is concurrently heading the government party.

No, Singapore's Lee Agree To Expand Cooperation
SK0707010788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u and Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew yesterday agreed to further expand their two countries' 20-year-old friendly cooperation in every field, including politics, economy, trade and culture.

In a summit meeting at Chongwadae, they expressed their satisfaction with the bilateral cooperation which has steadily geared up for the past two decades.

Prime Minister Lee arrived Tuesday by the way of Taiwan for four days of talks with President No and other Korean government and business leaders. He will fly to Tokyo Friday.

During the meeting, No explained in detail Seoul's efforts to improve relations with North Korea and other socialist countries such as the Soviet Union, China and East European countries.

Lee aired his sympathy with the view that the efforts of the Republic of Korea will be greatly conducive to the mitigation of tensions and the reaching of peace on the Korean peninsula.

Lee also explained that stability in the Philippines and the maintenance of U.S. military bases there are at the core of the peace and stability of the Southeast Asian region.

As to the recently growing protectionism in trade, the two leaders pointed out that the economic development of the Newly Industrialized Economies (NIEs) which advocate the free trade system has made much contribution to the prosperity of the global economy.

They shared the view that the ROK and Singapore, as NIEs, have to cooperate with each other in dialogue and cooperation between industrially advanced countries and the NIEs.

After the talks, President and Mrs. No hosted a dinner for the visiting Singaporean premier and his wife at the Guest House.

In his speech at the dinner, No said that the ROK will beef up its efforts to defuse the tensions on the Korean peninsula and achieve national unification through dialogue and exchanges.

Calling attention to the recent reform policies in the Soviet Union and the open-door policy in China, President No said, "These changes should serve as a turning point to bring an era of reconciliation and cooperation in relations among all countries in this region."

Lee Departs for Tokyo 8 July

SK0907012788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore yesterday departed Cheju Island for Tokyo, winding up his four-day official visit to Korea.

During their talks on Wednesday at Chongwadae, President No Tae-u and Lee agreed to combine efforts by the two countries to combat the growing international protectionism in trade.

Communist Countries Attend Technology Workshop SK1107002088 Seoul YONHAP in English 0014 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—The third international workshop on the transfer of technology opened here Monday with representatives of four communist countries participating.

The four communist countries are China, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

During the six-day workshop sponsored by the Korea Institute for Economics and Technology (KIET) at the Olympia Hotel, participants will focus on the establishment of a technology market for enhanced cooperation and technology transfers.

The KIET said 21 government officials and 60 business leaders from 18 countries will take part in the workshop in addition to some 60 domestic business representatives.

Foreign participants are expected to ask Korean businesses to transfer 65 kinds of industrial technology in such fields as machinery, metals, electrics and electronics, food and chemicals, according to the KIET.

It marks the first time that communist countries have taken part in the workshop which the KIET has sponsored since 1986 to promote technological cooperation between developing countries under the spirit of South-South coordination.

Businessmen Seek Communist Nation Trade SK0807025988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jul 88 p 6

[Text] Domestic businessmen are in a rush to visit Communist countries to secure trading partners in preparation for the trade expansion with the Communist world after the Seoul Olympic Games slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

First of all, the Korea Employers' Federation plans to dispatch a delegation to Eastern European countries on August 26 to inspect trade conditions there.

It was reported that some 30 members of the federation have applied for the visit to Eastern Communist countries.

They are mostly medium-sized business concerns, the federation said.

They plan to visit Hungary and Yugoslavia for two to three days each.

The nation and Hungary have mutually opened trade offices, paving the way for direct trade with a Communist country for the first time.

Yugoslavia is also expected to set up its trade office in Seoul early next year. The nation has no diplomatic relations with any Communist country.

The delegation to Hungary and Yugoslavia to be dispatched by the federation will negotiate economic and trade cooperation with their counterparts.

Meanwhile, the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation sent a 20-member trade mission to Hungary and the Federation of Korean Industries dispatched a 10-member delegation to China, both last month.

The delegation to China visited a number of major Chinese cities including Beijing for about 15 days, business sources said.

Local tourism industries have decided to participate in an international tourism assembly to be held in Hungary in late October.

They will study the feasibility of their advance into Eastern European countries.

After the assembly, they will also visit Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugo tourism association.

The Association of Foreign Trading Agents of Korea will dispatch a 30-member buying mission of Eastern bloc countries such as Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia in the middle of October.

The Korea Foreign Trade Association will also send a mission to China in order to prompt direct trade with the Communist country before or after the Seoul Olympic Games.

In addition, the Korean Textile Industry Association will dispatch a 10-member mission to Hungary and other Eastern Communist countries.

Business concerns are also stepping up efforts to explore trade relations with Communist countries.

In particular, Samsung electronics has already revealed its intention to build a color TV plant in Hungary, while Daewoo Electronics are negotiating with Yugoslavia and East Germany for the export of electronic home appliances plants.

Samik Musical Instrument plans to set up a piano plant in China.

Joint Cooperation Communique Issued With Spain
SK0707011388 Seoul YONHAP in English 010. GMT
7 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 7 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Spain agreed Wednesday to double their efforts to further promote bilateral trade through the development of prospective trade items and an increase in the two-way trade of goods already traded between the two countries.

Winding up the 7th joint meeting of the Korea-Spain economic cooperation committee, the two countries also agreed to concentrate their efforts on expanding joint-investment by combining the available resources of the two countries.

The agreements were contained in a joint communique adopted at the end of the meeting. About 60 officials and businessmen from the two countries attended the meeting, held at the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry Building here.

Among those attending were Ho Nam-hun, Korea's vice trade and industry minister and Emilio de la Fuente, director general of the Spanish Institute of Foreign Trade, and Pak Yong-o and Eduardo Bages, co-chairmen of the Korea-Spain economic cooperation committee.

Both sides also agreed to use the 24th Olympic Games to be held in Seoul this year and the 25th Olympics to be held in Barcelona in 1992, as opportunities to promote industrial cooperation between the two countries.

The joint communique said that Spain hopes to export to Korea such items as organic compounds, rawhide and fur products, aluminum and aluminum products and machinery while Korea hopes to export to Spain such items as electrical equipment, iron and steel products, musical instruments, tires and tubes, and footwear.

The two delegations also agreed to exchange trade missions more frequently and to actively participate in commercial exhibitions and international trade fairs to be held in Seoul or Madrid with a view of marketing the two countries' promising export goods.

Olympic Planners Cite 'Rigid' Security
SK1007102788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 10 Jul 88 p 12

[Excerpt] Seoul Olympic organizers admit they are still facing two major obstacles they must overcome before ensuring a successful Olympic Games.

The first is how to provide effective and comfortable yet tight security measures. The second, is to secure qualified interpreter-guides and to effectively manage language personnel.

The two key problems and others were raised yesterday during a briefing session reviewing the rehearsals, the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee [SLOOC] has conducted at venue sites for the last two months.

The SLOOC, in order to examine the preparedness of each of the sports operation headquarters and to uncover any trouble sports, conducted the rehearsals using local and international competitions in the respective sports.

Experts outside the organizing committee, including sports officials and journalists, participated in the evaluation programs along with SLOOC officials.

Two foreigners—Artur Takac, a Yugoslavian advisor to the International Olympic Committee, and Hank Tatar-chuk, a Canadian who was a sports coordinator at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics—also took a close look at the management of the sports competitions.

According to the report presented by the evaluation team, the stiff and rigid attitude of security personnel was the most conspicuous problem at almost every competition site.

Besides the overall unfriendliness of the security personnel, the positioning of policemen toward the spectators with the competition field at their back also stiffened the otherwise up-beat atmosphere of sports competitions.

The report also points out the inefficient management of security and entrance management personnel.

An area of concern, too many security and entrance control staffs at the gates and not enough security in the stands and athletes' areas, enabling some spectators to step onto the field of play.

The report recommended that to ease the rigid atmosphere created by the heavy presence of security personnel, who are mostly policemen and soldiers, more volunteer security workers take care of the "front line" security.

The evaluation report also said most of language service staff does not have good command of their specific languages and lack appropriate knowledge of their jobs.

The few qualified interpreters were assigned mainly to jobs involving protocol and dignitaries reception.

As result, such important parts of the Olympic Games as the post-competition interviews and medical tests had to proceed without a sufficient number of interpreters and guides. [passage omitted]

Justice Minister Urges Blocking Terrorists
SK0907054088 Seoul YONHAP in English 0526 GMT 9 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP)—Justice Minister Chong Hae-chang told a meeting of the nation's provincial chief prosecutors Saturday to block any possible infiltration into the country by international terrorists who might seek to obstruct the upcoming Seoul Olympics.

Chong also instructed the prosecutors to strictly maintain law and order and prevent criminals and impure leftists from taking action against the games as less than 70 days remain before the Olympics open. The Olympics are slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

The minister said the nation's prosecutors should mobilize all their personnel specialized in maintaining social order to ensure a safe and successful Olympiad.

He said that disorder and injustice have recently appeared from under the cloak of the country's democratization.

The prosecution, therefore, should secure social order through strict enforcement of the law to relieve the nation of inconvenience and anxiety in ordinary daily life, the minister said.

Prosecutor-General Yi Chong-nam told those at the meeting that the prosecution should exert all-out efforts to enhance public order so democratization can be carried out smoothly and effectively.

Calls for Restored Social Order
SK0907231088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] Justice Minister Chong Hae-chang yesterday ordered prosecutors across the nation to make every effort to restore law and order now slackening amid sweeping democratization moves in all sectors of society.

The minister also instructed them to get tough with "impure" leftist forces taking advantage of the liberalization mood in society and maintain vigilance to prevent the infiltration of foreign terrorists seeking to sabotage the Seoul Olympic Games.

Addressing a meeting of district prosecution chiefs held at the Justice Ministry yesterday morning, Chong asked the prosecutors to allay people's anxiety over lawlessness and chaos by enforcing the law strictly.

He ordered the senior prosecutors to mobilize all security personnel under their control to crack down on leftist radicals and prevent the entry of terrorists for the successful staging of the Seoul Olympiad.

The minister also told the prosecutors to sternly deal with those who resort to violent collective action to realize their demands.

Prosecutors were also ordered to launch a clampdown on robbers, gangsters, traffic law violators and those who produce harmful foods and subquality medicines.

Poll Taken on No's Performance, Other Issues
SK0707095188 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
25 Jun 88 p 1

[Report on a poll taken by CHOSON ILBO and Gallup Korea on 11-13 June]

[Text] On the question of whether President No Tae-u's 29 June declaration has been put into practice or not, a larger percentage of people responded affirmatively and a lesser percentage of people viewed it in a negative light.

According to the outcome of a poll taken jointly by CHOSON ILBO and Gallup Korea on 11 through 13 June of 1,200 citizens over the age of 20—612 male and 588 female—on the occasion of the first anniversary of the 29 June declaration, 39.1 percent of the respondents answered that the 29 June declaration is being put into practice, whereas a 14.3 thought otherwise. Some 37.8 percent of those polled said half of what the declaration promised has been put into practice, and a 8.7 percent said nothing had.

In particular, 20.1 percent, the largest number, of those who said the declaration has not been put into practice cited the government's footdragging on the release of prisoners as the foremost reason for their negative view. Also, 9.2 percent cited freedom of the press as dissatisfactory; and two groups of people, 7.8 percent each, cited the student issue and the Kwangju issue, respectively, as unresolved issues.

Meanwhile, an absolute majority of those polled, 61.8 percent, is against the North-South students talks, an issue that has provoked social uproar in recent weeks, while only 22.8 percent find it acceptable. Two groups of people, 6.8 percent each, said that they cannot make a judgment on it or remained silent.

Regarding the question "Under what system should the country be reunified?" a dominant 85.4 percent said: "Reunification of the country should be based on our democratic system"; whereas only 13.0 percent replied: "It does not matter whether it is reunified based on a democratic system or on a communist system, as long as it is accomplished at an early date."

An absolute majority of the respondents was pessimistic about the possibility of our country becoming a reunified country within 10 years, and 17.4 percent was optimistic about it.

Lawmakers View Kwangju Affair, Chon Corruption
SK0507005888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
5 Jul 88 p 2

[“Excerpts” of interpellations by assemblymen on political issues at a National Assembly plenary session on 4 July]

[Text] Rep. Cho Se-hyong (PPD)

The No Tae-u regime cannot solve any problems by itself without cooperation from the Assembly, in particular from the opposition parties, in consideration of the constitutional provisions and political structure of the parliament.

The current political situation should be achieved through a coalition with the opposition. But if it is impossible, “coalition of policies with the opposition” should be adopted by the President in which No Tae-u should positively accept the opposition's policies and platforms for democracy.

As part of such efforts, the government should release political detainees, revise or repeal bad laws and liquidate ill legacies of the past regime in a bold manner.

If the ruling camp attempts to split the opposition or seek its political purposes through political maneuvering as in the past, the Sixth Republic will invite a crisis.

To settle the Kwangju question is the first key to the settlement of the over-all political situation. Without the settlement of the Kwangju problems, a fresh start for the Sixth Republic as well as democratization and political stability will be impossible.

The best way to solve the Kwangju problems is for the de facto leader responsible for the bloodshed (referring to ex-president Chon Tu-hwan, head of Defense Security Command at the time of the 1980 uprising) to reveal the true facts and make an open apology to the Kwangju citizens and other people.

The second best way would be for the government to make public the whole picture of the tragic incident eight years ago. Otherwise, the National Assembly will have no choice but to invoke parliamentary rights to investigate state affairs and probe into the incident.

If the ruling camp attempts to deter the Assembly from invoking parliamentary investigative rights, the political situation will face irretrievable catastrophe.

The liquidation of the irregularities in the Fifth Republic government is also required for the realization of genuine democracy. Is the government willing to publish a white paper on the irregularities perpetrated in the Fifth Republic government in a bid to cut links to the past regime?

Rep. Sin Sang-u (RDP)

To clear away popular anxiety is one way to make people sure that the democracy is on track. To that end, the incumbent regime should conduct a thorough self-reform.

National unification has emerged as the foremost issue facing the nation recently. Does the government have the willingness to declare national unification as the top policy of the state?

It is contradictory for the government to hold students under detention with regard to their frustrated movements for the inter-Korea students conference last month, while it pledged to assent to the students' plan on the exchange of students between the two Koreas.

Ex-president Chon Tu-hwan should reveal the real picture of corruption during his rule, make an apology to the people and return the ill-gotten property of his family members to the national treasury.

Why don't the incumbent government authorities begin to investigate the corruption in the past administration despite various suspicions on the relatives of the ex-president reported by the mass media?

There are signs that the government is heading toward a hardline course of action recently in consideration of the remarks of ranking government officials and outgoing military leaders.

Are they designed to prevent possible acts to obstruct the upcoming Seoul Olympics? Widespread rumors say that the government will adopt a hardline course of action after the Olympics.

But any such acts to return the current of history to the past will not be tolerated.

Rep. O Yu-pang (DJP)

What does the Prime Minister think of some people's criticism that the first cabinet of the Sixth Republic lacks sincerity in cutting its chains to the Fifth Republic government and is nothing but its extension.

They cite that the government has failed to present a program to upgrade the livelihood of farmers and poor people in urban areas, made no substantial progress in liquidating ill legacies of the Fifth Republic and in settling questions on Kwangju Uprising and other issues.

The real picture of the "Kwangju movements for democracy" should be brought to light to restore the reputation of Kwangju citizens, to cure their wounds and to realize democracy.

Ways to settle the questions should be worked out in accordance with the outcome of the activities of the special parliamentary committee on Kwangju.

The government authorities should conduct its own investigation into irregularities perpetrated by the abuse of power, and make public the true facts prior to the start of parliamentary investigation.

It was a great shock for the motion for the parliamentary endorsement of the appointment of Chong Ki-sung as the chief justice has been voted down last week.

But it should not be regarded as victory or defeat of specific parties, but as efforts for reform of the judiciary.

The judiciary should be allowed to make up its own budget as part of its efforts to maintain its independence. What is the government's plan to promote the self-rule of the judiciary to make its budget?

Rep. Ku Cha-chun (NDRP)

The ruling party committed itself to the formation of a coalition government during the past presidential campaign. Without making good its pledge, however, it formed a government with figures only from the government camp. The government is recommended to sketch out its plan for the operation of state affairs in keeping with the new political situation.

Has the government any plan to form a grand coalition with all political parties? If not, has the government any willingness to institutionalize consultative meetings between itself and all political parties, including the opposition?

These days, the democratization process is undergoing great pains with the concept of democratization and movement mixed and in confusion.

What is the government's blueprint for democratization?

Rep. Yi Min-sop (DJP)

The investigation into the Kwangju uprising and the alleged irregularities of the Fifth Republic should not be used for political retaliation or for any political purposes. The two crucial issues should not be subject to the judgements of public opinion or politics.

The people will never tolerate any opposition attempt to deal a blow to the Sixth Republic by seeking to dig up the irregularities of the Fifth Republic.

It is great pity that the opposition has listed up rumors and gists of unconfirmed media reports in the name of revealing the irregularities and corruption related with politics.

What I want to make clear here is that all politicians both from the ruling and opposition politicians should be subject to stern legal punishment if they are found to have accumulated wealth illegally through irregular and unlawful methods.

Our party should demonstrate its willingness to root out political corruption.

Rep. Kim Kwang-il (RDP)

I would like to ask the government why it does not mobilize its powerful investigative machinery to probe the irregularities of the Fifth Republic.

Why does the government not seek to repeal or abolish all undemocratic laws when more than 90 percent of the existing undemocratic laws were initiated by the government itself?

I must question the government's willingness to root out the dark legacy of the Fifth Republic. The No Tae-u administration did not replace the ministers of foreign affairs, and legal affairs who worked with the authoritarian government of the Fifth Republic. Although President No has legitimacy, winning the election through direct popular voting, he is a former military general who commanded only one-third of all votes. In addition, he won the election through fraudulence. He must put himself to a vote of public confidence after the Seoul Olympics. I must, therefore, call him a conditional president.

Furthermore, the people cast a suspicious eye on President No's will to democracy.

During the 12th-term National Assembly, then prime minister No Sin-yong claimed that the Fifth Republic is the most clean government in history. He also said it was an infringement of privacy if questions were asked about affairs of the Blue House.

Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae has the same view as ex-premier No?

The government has enough material on the Kwangju uprising but it does not make it public. Is the government willing to make public many unknown facts?

Rep. Na Chang-chu (DJP)

I get the impression that our society is in a square confrontation between the forces seeking to topple the government and the forces seeking to break down the liberal democratic system.

We must differentiate between these two forces. We also must differentiate between the progressive forces and the Communist forces.

For healthy development of our society, we must accommodate the voices of the progressives. What's the government view on drawing the anti-conservative radical forces into the institutional political forum? I must express worry over the serious shrinkage in the power of the public authorities while remaining, at the same time, concerned over the misuse of the law enforcement authorities.

What is the Premier's view on the vote of confidence President No is said to have committed after the Seoul Olympics? Is it constitutional?

Urgently needed is for the government and the private companies to recruit as many people from the Honam (Cholla) region as possible. Many talented and promising youth from the southwestern region are said to be dropped from various final selection lists in the course of personal interviews.

Views on Political Situation

SK0607002988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
6 Jul 88 p 2

["Excerpts" of interpellations by assemblymen on political issues at a National Assembly plenary session on 5 July]

[Text] Rep. Pak Kwan-yong (RDP)

President No Tae-u and Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku have admitted that there was something wrong with the unification policies of the Fifth Republic government. What is the new unification policy of the incumbent government which is reported to be under study?

What is the government's position on a possible visit by our party president Kim Yong-sam to Pyongyang, Beijing and Moscow to help improve relations with North Korea, China and the Soviet Union?

We should recognize that the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea has acted as a deterrent against war in the Korean peninsula.

But we can should not recognize the necessity for the presence of nuclear forces in the region.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported on April 8, last year that some, 1,000 tactical nuclear warheads are deployed by U.S. forces in South Korea.

I think that the presence of the formidable nuclear forces in South Korea was designed for other purposes than deterrence against war.

Young people and students are chanting slogans "Yankee Go Home," nowadays.

Those slogans may be calling for our rights to survival.

The U.S. troops should stay in the Korean peninsula only for peace. But ironically, the peace and our rights to survival can not be guaranteed as long as the U.S. troops control the push button for the nuclear forces.

What is our government's response to the presence of the nuclear forces in the Korean peninsula and the U.S. military policy in the region?

South and North Korea are believed to have recognized the necessity for economic exchanges. And I consider it as a very positive sign for the improvement of relations between South and North Korea.

In what form and how will the government seek to promote economic exchanges with the North?

The Agency for National Security Planning should not intervene any longer in unification affairs and government policies towards North Korea.

Rep. Chi Yun-tae (DJP)

Our government has actually sought to alienate North Korea from the international community while it is advocating mutual contacts and recognition.

Now, positive diplomatic efforts are required to lead the North to reform and opening to the world.

To that end, I think, Western countries should be allowed to expand their relations with North Korea and set up liaison offices in Pyongyang in accordance with the improvement of relations between our country and China, and Soviet Union.

It would help our government promote its "nordpolitik." What is the government's response to my suggestion?

Developing, non-aligned and Communist countries are expected to seek to open their diplomatic offices in Seoul soon. I think it desirable for the government to designate a certain area as a "diplomatic zone" to allow them to establish their offices without causing security problems. What does the Foreign Minister think of this?

Is the government willing to accept the North Korean proposals for political and military talks in a bid to break through the stalemate in the inter-Korea dialogue.

Our government has proposed signing a non-aggression pact, summit talks mutual entry into the United Nations thus far. Does this mean that our government recognizes North Korea as a state?

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has recently called upon Asian and Pacific rim nations to participate in the development of the Siberian region.

What is the government's response to these series of proposals of the Soviet Union and its movements in the Asian and Pacific regions?

Rep. Mun Tong-hwan (PPD)

The government has monopolized diplomacy. Without attempting to win a national consensus, it is conducting "secret diplomacy" as was seen in the declaration of the July 4, 1972, joint declaration between South and North Korea.

Nowadays, widespread rumors say that Ho Tam, head of a North Korea unification affairs committee, visited Seoul recently and a South Korean ranking government official has been to North Korea.

If the government seeks to monopolize and take the initiative in unification and diplomatic affairs, it would be denying the people's rights.

I ask the government to state clearly that it will help the people's efforts for exchanges between South and North Korea in various social sectors including the students' plan on their conference in Aug. 15.

Is the government willing to allow South Korea Christians and their organization to seek exchanges of visits and letters with North Koreans?

If the government really intends to open data and materials on North Korea to the general public, and allow public debates on unification, the government should make public the minutes of dialogues the governments of South and North Korea have held since national liberation in 1945.

We welcome remarks of President No Tae-u that North Korea will be regarded not as an enemy but as a partner. If so, we should clear away all ill legacies of the Cold War era.

Above all, the National Security Law and Social Security Law, products of the Cold War era, should be repealed first.

There is another ill legacy of the era, that is, our government's recognition of Taiwan government as the only legitimate government of China.

It is the time for our government to review its relations with Taiwan government and mold them into other form. Is the government willing to establish diplomatic relations with mainland China?

Daily Views Contents of Party Leaders Speeches

SK0207004788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
2 Jul 88 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Yi Chang-sop: "Four Wheels To Rattle Over Probe Into Chon's 'Misrule, Misdeeds'"]

[Text] Cautious optimism and guarded concern was prevalent in the content of keynote speeches made by the leaders of the four political parties at the National Assembly this week.

They mobilized such euphemistic words as reconciliation and democratization in their speeches but these words could not hide their different prognosis on the future political development.

The heads of the four parties were unanimous in listing the settlement of the Kwangju uprising and the investigation into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic as key issues that must be settled before the nation moves toward fuller democratization.

The corepoint of dispute was whether ex-president Chon Tu-hwan should be investigated or not for his role in the tragic turmoil in Kwangju and his alleged corruption and the illegal amassing of fortune.

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam pressed the ex-head of state to turn over the "illegally obtained" fortune to state coffers, to be used either for writing off farm debts or for the construction of dwelling units for the low-income brackets.

The two Kims were unanimous in prodding Chon to make a personal explanation and an open apology to the public for the military suppression of Kwangju civilians and his improper wealth.

Kim Chong-pil, believed to be the most moderate among the three Kims, did not specify Chon himself but criticized the power elite who founded the Fifth Republic for their corruption.

The three Kims said they did not want political retaliation or criminal punishment against Chon on the condition that he makes a personal recounting of his alleged wrongdoings.

They had the identical voice in calling for the liquidation of all negative legacies of the past administration which they said is the key and crucial task facing the four-moth-old No Tae-u administration.

Kim Tae-chung warned that without full accounting of the Kwangju "righteous uprising" and the irregularities of the Fifth Republic, there will be no political stability and no smooth operation of the new National Assembly.

The president of the largest opposition, the Party for Peace and Democracy, made clear only Chon himself holds the key to the reconciliatory and peaceful settlement of the two thorny issues—the Kwangju turmoil and the corruption of the past administration.

Ruling party chairman Yu Kil-chong, on the other hand, emphasized that what should be settled through court must not be exploited for political purposes.

Yun reflected the prevailing view of the government and the ruling party by pleading for the exclusion of the ex-president from "political investigation."

He said Chon is the first president in our constitutional history who set the precedent of peaceful transfer of power, asserting that an emotional debate on the ex-president will spoil national reconciliation and fuller democracy.

Yun said the bipartisan dispute is feared to magnify inherent conflicts.

He defended the military by saying that the Kwangju matter must be probed so as to restore the honor of both citizens there and the military itself.

He expressed the hope that the 13th National Assembly will be run by a "four-wheel system" consisting of one government party and the three opposition parties.

Yun said the historic June 29 declaration solved and settled all political disputes which occurred during the Fifth Republic.

But he three opposition leaders burdened the No Tae-u administration with the task of liquidating the past negative remnants.

The sharp bipartisan dispute over the investigation of the ex-president has emerged as the most important variant in the future political development. If the opposition insists on summoning Chon to the Assembly for questioning a new turmoil may grip the fragile "four-wheel system."

In addition, the four leaders raced in the suggestion of new ideas of the detente between Seoul and Pyongyang.

Yun proposed exchange of more than 1,000 students between the divided halves while Kim Tae-chung proposed the initiating of peace and on-aggression pacts between the South and the North. Kim also proposed the creation of a national park or athletic ground in the demilitarized zone through the cooperation of the two halves.

Kim Yong-sam said he is ready to visit Pyongyang, Moscow and Beijing if it is conducive to the promotion of detente and the easing-up of tension on the peninsula.

The representative of the ruling party approached the unification issue in the most conservative tone and showed an invincible attitude in clamping down any movement seeking to topple the liberal democratic system or shouting slogans in chime with the propaganda espoused by the Communist North.

On the other hand, Kim Tae-chung was the most progressive in the approach toward the unification matter. He called on the government not to stop students from meeting their colleagues from the North on Aug. 15. He was accommodative to the North Korean proposal for a conference of the representatives in every field of society from the two divided halves.

Kim Yong-sam re-emphasized the so-called three principles for national unification—by the democratic forces, through democratic methods and for the democratic system.

Kim Chong-pil criticized President No for clarifying that the South-North unification may be realized earlier than the reunification of the two Germanies.

He did not hesitate opposing the students move to meet their counterparts from the North, adding that any hasty action is not desirable when it is concerned with national unification.

Also conspicuous in the keynote speeches was their special concern or an equitable distribution of wealth, the prevention of economic concentration in the hands of a few conglomerates, the protection of small-and-medium enterprises and liquidation of the glutinous relationship between business and politics.

The three opposition leaders accented non-intervention into politics by the military and intelligence agencies.

PPD Seeks To Oust Defense Minister for Remarks
SK0807025188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] The largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy is considering calling upon the President to dismiss Defense Minister O Cha-pok for his "false" testimony to the Assembly on Tuesday on the May, 1980 Kwangju bloodshed.

PPD spokesman Yi Sang-su told reporters after a meeting of party officer yesterday that some members insisted on initiating a motion for the dismissal of the defense minister.

The PPD formed a six-members panel to work out countermeasures against the "false testimony" in the meeting.

The PPD will make a final decision tomorrow on whether to actually propose the motion to urge President No Tae-u to remove the defense minister.

Seoul Mayor Positive of Security During Olympics
SK0707024388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 7 July 88 p 3

[Text] Seoul Mayor Kim Yong-nae said there will be no security problems during the Summer Olympics.

Speaking at the Seoul Correspondent's Club yesterday, he admitted that many people are concerned about the security problem in Korea because of news reports on violent demonstrations.

"But, as people who have lived in Seoul for an extended period of time know well, these demonstrations by students are only isolated occurrences which are limited to only a small group of radicals," he said.

He went on: "We can assure you that everyday life of Seoul is very peaceful and worry free and that there is no need for concern about security problems during the Olympics."

It is a well-known fact, Kim said, that in terms of crime, Seoul is "one of the safest cities in the world."

He indicated there will be few disturbances during the Games.

"I am certain that an agreement will soon be reached ensuring that there will be no hostile political discussions by leaders of opposition parties during the Olympic Games," the mayor said.

Almost all labor disputes have been solved and the turmoil created on some university campuses has now been considerably reduced, he said.

"We firmly believe that the Seoul Olympics will be a huge success and will not be hindered at all by demonstrations or political activities as the people of our city will show more self-restraint during the Games," he stressed.

During the Asian Games in 1986, he noted, there wasn't one incident due to a demonstration or political dispute.

All of the table tennis and volleyball events held at the gymnasiums of Seoul National and Hanyang universities were staged incident free, he said. "These campuses have traditionally been hot spots of political activities and demonstrations in the past," he pointed out.

In conclusion, he said the Games will be "incident free in safe and peaceful conditions."

Chon Kyong-hwan Trial To Begin 18 July
SK0507002988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 5 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] The trial for Chon Kyong-hwan, ex-president of the semiofficial Saemaul Headquarters, and thirteen others, indicted for a multimillion-dollar corruption scandal, will be held at the grand courtroom of the Seoul District Court July 18.

Senior judge Pak Yong-mu will preside over the first hearing which will start at 2 p.m.

Pak admitted that the trial for the Saemaul scandal has been delayed because of an expected reshuffle of judges.

He said the trial will proceed as swift as possible because the arrest period for those suspects expires late September.

All defendants, except Chon, have picked their lawyers.

Much attention is expected to be paid over how much Chon really embezzled from public funds and what crimes he committed, during the hearing.

Chon was indicted on charges of embezzeling 7,367 million won in public funds and pocketing 417 million won in bribes.

He was also charged with illegally receiving \$1.1 million from a Korean-American immigrant.

Nine charges were levelled against him.

Chon's 11 subordinates were also indicted for helping him carry out and cover up his financial improprieties.

Further on Battle Against Foreign Cigarettes

Local Companies May File Suit
SK0707010388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] U.S. cigarette manufacturer Philip Morris is likely to face a suit by domestic cigarette and tobacco producers for its alleged unfair sales practices here.

The labor union of the Korea Monopoly Corp. and the National Federation of Tobacco Leaf Production Cooperatives yesterday claimed that Philip Morris has allegedly been conducting unfair practices such as tie-in sales and sales at supermarkets and entertainment shops since July 1 contrary to the agreement reached between the Korean and U.S. governments.

As a result, the two cigarette-related bodies have decided to file a suit against the alleged unfair practices of the U.S. cigarette maker with the Finance Ministry.

According to the COMOCO labor union, Philip Morris and its Korean import and sales agent Samyang International is alleged to have given one pack per 10 packs distributed without cost to local retailers.

The U.S. cigarette maker has also allegedly sold its cigarettes to supermarkets and entertainment shops such as taverns and coffee shops against the Korea-U.S. agreement.

Under the agreement, foreign cigarette makers have been banned from selling their cigarettes at shops not designated by the COMOCO.

The labor union also claimed that the U.S. cigarette maker has disturbed domestic cigarette market orders by offering tie-in sales and credit sales to retailers.

The Cigarette Monopoly Law stipulates that foreign cigarette makers face a maximum three-years imprisonment or a maximum 3 million won fine if they sell cigarettes at shops not designated by the COMOCO as foreign cigarette sales shops.

Students Intensify Campaign
SK0707023988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 July 88 p 3

[Text] Amid reports that sales volume of U.S.-made cigarettes has almost tripled after price reduction on July 1, dissident and student organizations are intensifying campaign against buying and smoking the foreign brands.

Students staged sit-in protests in front of the business companies importing foreign-brand cigarettes and various social organizations launched anti-U.S. cigarette campaigns on streets.

About 50 students of Sogang and Tongguk universities staged a sit-in protest at around 1:30 p.m. Wednesday in front of Doosan Building in Ulchi-ro, downtown Seoul, denouncing the role of the Doosan business group as an importing agent of U.S. tobacco companies.

Members of the labor union of the Korea Monopoly Corporation held a campaign rally against the U.S.-made cigarettes at the citizens park in Chongno 4-ga, downtown Seoul, at around 5:30 p.m. Wednesday.

They distributed to passers-by leaflets reading "Those who smoke foreign-brand cigarettes are sellers of national self-respect."

The Korea Catholic Farmers Association Wednesday issued a statement criticizing the government policy of the liberalization of imports of foreign-brand tobacco and other agricultural and livestock products.

In the statement, the dissident farmers organization termed the government's liberalization of tobacco imports as the renunciation of sovereign rights.

The Catholic body also attacked the government officials who yielded to U.S. demands for the lowering of U.S. cigarette prices in the recent Korea-U.S. trade talks, urging them to resign from their posts voluntarily.

Sales Expected To Rise
SK0807035388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 8 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] Taejon (YONHAP)—Sales of Korean cigarettes increased sharply in the first half of this year while those of foreign brands dropped during the period.

However, sales of the foreign cigarettes are expected to rise in the second half of this year because of the reduction in their prices of between 800 won and 1,000 won per pack effective last July 1.

Figures available at the Korea Monopoly Corporation showed yesterday that a total of 41,525 million cigarettes were sold during the January-June period, a 7.7 percent increase over 38,572 million cigarettes in the like period of last year.

However, sales of imported cigarettes marked a 6.4 percent reduction, from 110 million in the first half of last year to 103 million this year. Naturally, the share of the foreign cigarettes in the Korean market dropped from 0.28 percent to 0.25 percent during the period.

The reduction in the sales of foreign brand cigarettes is attributed to the psychological repercussions people had over the U.S. pressure to open the Korean market wider and the production of new brands of cigarettes by the monopoly office.

Foreign Cigarette Sales Up
SK1107063288 Seoul YONHAP in English 0625 GMT
11 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—Foreign cigarette sales in Korea in the first six days of this month reached 686,000 packs compared with the six-day average sales last month of 154,000 packs, the Korea Monopoly Corporation said Monday.

The figures suggest that foreign cigarette sales have soared since July 1, when the sales prices of foreign cigarettes were cut sharply.

During the first six days of July, sales of Korean cigarettes totaled 67,563,000 packs while the proportion of foreign cigarette sales among total cigarette sales was 1.01 percent, compared with 0.12 percent before July 1.

Yi Il-kyu To Revitalize Court System by 23 July
SK0707022988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 July 88 p 3

[Text] Chief Justice Yi Il-kyu, in an effort to revamp the judiciary, is believed to announce names of candidate justices of the Supreme Court today with an aim to formulate the Supreme Court this week.

The current law requires consent of the National Assembly before the President appoints Supreme Court justices who are recommended by the chief justice.

The 68-year-old Yi reportedly intends to wrap up a sweeping shake-up by July 23 in a way to revitalize the country's judicial system of courts.

Yi who received his credential from President No Tae-u yesterday is believed to planning to constitute the 13-member Supreme Court with nine or 10 new figures, letting three or four present members of the highest court to remain at the post.

Yi's inaugural ceremony will take place on July 18, it was reported.

President No is expected to submit a list of candidate Supreme Court justices to the National Assembly on July 9, allowing the legislative body to deal with the matter on the last day of the current session.

Among lawyers out of office, Yi Hoe-chang, O Song-hwan, Yi Se-chong, Kim Tong-iwan and Choe Kwang-chin have been referred to as strong candidates to become Supreme Court Justices.

Announces Four New Justices
SK0807025788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] New Chief Justice Yi Il-kyu announced a new lineup of justices to run the Supreme Court, tapping four lawyers who are neither active in court nor prosecution.

According to the line-up which requires the approval of the National Assembly, only four present justices out of 12 were retained for another term.

Four judges serving as the chiefs of various courts received promotions to the highest judicial post.

Only one prosecutor was tapped for the honor of justice.

According to the lineup, present justices who have been retained are Choe Chae-ho, Pae Sok, Pak Uh-Tong and Yun Kwan.

The four judges who were promoted are Pae Man-un, principal of judge-prosecutor training institute; Kim Yong-chun, chief of Seoul Family Court; An U-man, chief of Seoul District Criminal Court; and Yun Yong-chol, chief of Suwon District Court.

Four lawyers tapped for the highest honor are Yi Hoe-chang, Kim Tok-chu, Yi Che-song, and Kim Sang-won.

And the only prosecutor nominated for the post of justice to serve in the new Supreme Court is prosecutor Kim Uh-han at the Prosecutor-General's Office.

The new lineup of justices for the Supreme Court to be led by Chief Justice Yi Il-kyu was reported to President Chon Tu-hwan late yesterday afternoon for his approval before sending it to the National Assembly for final ratification.

Justice Chong Ki-song, who failed to be ratified as chief justice although he was chosen by President No, was excluded from the 13-man lineup.

Sources at the court administration said the new chief justice is to conduct a large-scale reshuffle of judges to revitalize the judiciary in order to meet the demands and expectation of the new era.

Mayer's House Attacked, Anti-Chon Leaflets Found
SK0707023588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 July 88 p 3

[Text] Pusan—About seven youths, believed to be university students, attacked the official residence of the Pusan mayor with home-made fire bombs during the wee hours Tuesday, it is learned.

According to police, they broke into the residence and hurled the incendiary bombs.

Four large window glasses of the residence, which is also to be used by the President when he makes visit to this port city, were shattered in the attack.

About three pyong of lawn was destroyed in the fire.

No more serious damage was reported as the fire was put out immediately by two guards.

At the time of the attack, Pusan Mayor An Sang-yong was sleeping on the first floor of the official residence. He suffered no injuries.

In the meantime, the youths fled immediately after the attack, leaving leaflets behind saying that former president Chon Tu-hwan and his wife should be investigated after being placed under arrest.

Another leaflet read that they had come to attack the "second Chongwadae" in this port city.

Police said they suspect that the attackers might be student activists operating in the Pusan area.

Minister Notes Numbers of Labor Disputes
SK0507044888 Seoul YONHAP in English
0429 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 5 (YONHAP)—A total of 1,161 labor disputes occurred in Korea during the first half of this year, of which Choe Myong-hon reported Tuesday.

The total amounted to more than nine times the 126 cases in the same period of last year but marked a sharp drop from 3,623 cases in the second half of last year beginning June 29, Choe said at the National Assembly.

June 29 was the date that No Tae-u, then chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, declared a sweeping plan for democratization.

The average wage increase rate in the first six months of this year reached 13.2 percent, about six percent higher than last year's increase rate of 7.6 percent, the minister added.

Burma

Council Lifts Curfew in Rangoon on 9 July
BK0907070488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
0630 GMT 9 Jul 88

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Rangoon Division People's Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has issued an order dated today—9 July 1988—on the lifting of orders imposing a curfew in the Rangoon city development area in accordance with Section 144 of the Penal Code.

The full text of the order is as follows:

1. Effective from the time of this announcement, the Executive Committee of the Rangoon Division People's Council withdraws Notification No ¼8 issued on 21 June 1988—the eighth day of the waxing moon of first Waso, 1350 Burmese Era—and Notification No 2/88 issued on 30 June 1988—the second day of the waning moon of first Waso, 1350 Burmese Era.

2. This order was sealed and issued at 1230 [0530 GMT] on 9 July 1988.

Signed: Kyaw Thein, chairman, Executive Committee, Rangoon Division People's Council.

Curfew Ends in Pegu, Prome, Moulmein
BK0907140888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 9 Jul 88

[Text] It has been learned that orders issued under Section 144 of the Penal Code in previous days in Pegu and Prome have been withdrawn effective 1230 hours [0600 GMT] today. Similarly, the order issued under Section 144 of the Penal Code in Moulmein has been withdrawn effective 1230 hours today.

All Detainees Freed in Rangoon, Other Towns
BK0807142988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] More persons detained in connection with the March and June 1988 events have been released. Some of those released were freed unconditionally while the rest were freed after making pledges of good conduct.

In Rangoon today, a total of 394 persons were released. They include 59 students, 327 civilians, and 8 government employees.

It has been learned that all those detained in Rangoon and provincial towns in connection with the events have been released.

Expelled Students Can Reapply for Admission
BK0807143388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] Students who had been detained and who had their right to education terminated in connection with the events in March and June 1988 can apply for their right to continue their education. In applying, students are required to pledge their desire to continue their education and parents are required to take responsibility for their children.

The applications are to be submitted to rectors and principals of the universities, colleges, technical institutes, technical high schools, agricultural institute, agriculture and livestock breeding high school, and basic education schools concerned under the Ministry of Education. It has been learned that the Ministry of Education has instructed authorities concerned to accept and scrutinize the applications.

Interest Shown in Broadening EEC Relations
BK1007044088 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
10 Jul 88 p 2

[Excerpt] The European Economic Community official responsible for Southeast Asia said yesterday he was pleased by interest expressed by isolationist Burma in the broadening of ties with Europe, and expressed hope for better relations with all of Indochina.

According to REUTER, EEC commissioner Claude Cheysson said that during his official visit last week to Burma, the first ever by a member of the EEC commission, he was asked by the government to send more European missions to the country.

The Burmese also accepted an invitation to send "a number" of officials to Europe to learn about the Western economic system, he said.

Cheysson said the president of Burma's state council, San Yu, told him during a meeting that "Burma knows that it should not be isolated. Burma knows that there is interdependence in the world."

Burma has pursued a non-aligned isolationist policy since strongman Ne Win came to power in a 1962 military coup.

"I was very pleased that the Burmese would insist that there be an opening in their cooperation with the Europeans," he said.

The two sides discussed a rural development project in the Yanmethin region to which the EEC plans to contribute an estimated US\$12-14 million, and signed an agreement for the EEC to give about \$4 million for a project to control foot and mouth disease, an EEC statement said.

Trade between Burma and the EEC dropped in 1987 to its lowest level in five years, with the EEC registering a trade surplus of 92 million European Currency Units (\$110.4 million).

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Shultz Arrives, Hold Talks With Mahathir
BK0907134888 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 9 Jul 88

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz called on Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed at his residence in Kuala Lumpur this evening. During the meeting, Prime Minister Mahathir called for the U.S. Administration to dismiss plan to withdraw trade preferences accorded to Malaysia under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences [GSP]. America is the second biggest trading partner for Malaysia next to Japan. He said that Malaysia does not really mind if the GSP is withdrawn but do not let it happen now, let it be after the industrial situation in the country is stable. Speaking on trade issues, he urged Washington to reconsider the implementation of its trade protection scheme.

Prime Minister Mahathir also briefed Mr Shultz on the provisions of the Malaysian Internal Security Act [ISA].

Mr Shultz arrived in Kuala Lumpur this afternoon for a brief visit. He arrived by a special plane from Bangkok after attending the dialogue session with ASEAN foreign ministers. On hand to welcome him at the Subang International Airport were Defense Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen and senior officials from the Foreign Ministry.

Islamic Group Stages Protest at U.S. Embassy
BK0807135888 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1335 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 8 (OANA-BERNAMA)—A demonstration over the American downing of an Iranian civilian aircraft which killed all 290 people on board at the Persian Gulf recently was staged in front of the United States Embassy here Friday.

The demonstration organised by the Islamic Unity Action Group was staged by 60 people carrying banners condemning the American shooting down of the plane.

A committee spokesman said it had handed over a memorandum to an embassy official to be forwarded to the US Government.

The demonstration was held peacefully at about 2.30 pm and ended 15 minutes later.

In the incident on July 3, an American warship fired guided missiles at the plane carrying 290 passengers, destroying it.

Editorial Views Downing of Iranian Airbus
BK0907111588 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 5 Jul 88 p 10

[Editorial: "Who is the Enemy"]

[Text] The American Forces' so-called proper defensive action in the Gulf on Sunday had resulted in the death of 290 people on board an Iranian jetliner. President Reagan expressed sorrow over the incident. But he didn't think the incident was important enough for him to interrupt his weekend retreat. He offered his condolences to the families of the dead. But surely Mr Reagan knows that America's regret will not bring back the victims, some of whom were children while others were non-Iranians. What we hope will live on is the conscience in American minds that their hands are once again stained with the blood of innocent people.

Mr Reagan's statement of admission is at best bizarre. While regretting the loss of civilian lives, the US President in the same breath noted that the American cruiser was entitled to defend itself, particularly after the jetliner had failed to respond to repeated warnings. The US President ended his statement with a sanctimonious avowal of a desire for peace. That last declaration, while obligatory, even if sincerely felt, unavoidably smacks of obscenity. All the explanations and justifications, all the reasonable fears of men in combat, under threat, all the unknown or as yet unexplained actions of the Iranian pilot, cannot do more than provide a slight relief from the visceral revulsion to debris and bodies floating in the waters of the Gulf. This is not one of those scenes from a cowboy movie.

When a South Korean civilian jetliner was shot down by the Soviets over the sensitive Kamchatka Peninsula in September 1983, the US condemned the act and remained sceptical over Soviet explanation of how and why it happened. Now it is the turn of the Americans to justify their action. What the Soviets did is equally unpardonable, but there is one difference: the South Korean plane was flying over Soviet territory when it was brought down, while the Iranian civilian aircraft had not intruded American airspace.

This is not the first time that the Americans had adopted strong-arm tactics over the skies. In October 1985, US warplanes pounced on an Egyptian airliner over the Mediterranean as it was flying four Palestinian hijackers out of Cairo and forced it to land in Sicily. That the Americans might have been justified—at least from their point of view—in stopping the four men because they had earlier taken over an Italian cruise ship and shot dead an American is not an issue here. It is the arrogance of the strong and the careless use of sophisticated weapons of war on civilians which must stand condemned.

The latest tragedy clearly demonstrates the dangers inherent in modern warfare. There is little time for debate and the weighing of opinions. The eye and the ear are woefully inadequate to deal with dangers lurking at long-range. So it's all down to a reliance on electronic information. Equipment rules. People die. The much-vaunted Aegis system is supposed to be the most advanced combat naval system in the world. Its computers store profiles of hundreds of aircraft. But now, in the aftermath of the tragedy, there is defensive moaning about the difficulty of distinguishing between the radar blips for an Airbus and an F-14. So much for technological superiority and infallibility.

Who is the enemy? American troops couldn't distinguish between civilians and Viet Cong in Vietnam, so in their frustrations, there were incidents like My Lai. The Marines moved into Beirut, couldn't tell one faction from another, got shot at from all sides, and had to retreat. The US screamed abuse of human rights in Nicaragua and decided to support a mob who were not known for their respect of human rights under the dictatorship of Somoza. A similar paranoia prompted the invasion of Grenada. Never can tell how dangerous those sun-baked natives can be when they are armed with sugar-cane and coconuts. Now, there will be bafflement again while American military commanders try to devise a sure system to figure out who is shooting at them and who they can shoot at.

Singapore

Statement 'Regrets' Downing of Iranian Plane
BK0807113588 *Singapore Domestic Service in English*
1100 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] The Singapore Government says it deeply regrets the shooting down of an Iranian airliner by U.S. naval forces in the Gulf. The government statement today said unnecessary and tragic loss of life underscores the (?necessity) of resolving the conflict in the Gulf.

The Singapore Government extends its deepest sympathy and condolences to the bereaved families and to the government and people of Iran.

Cambodia

AFP Says Sihanouk Resigns, Cancels Trips
BK1107043088 *Hong Kong AFP in English* 0423 GMT
11 Jul 88

[Text] Bangkok, July 11 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk says he has resigned as head of the Cambodian resistance and cancelled upcoming trips to non-communist Southeast Asian capitals and Japan.

In a statement received Monday, written in French and dated Sunday, the prince said he would leave Bangkok within a few days "for France, where I have decided to be an exile."

"For serious reasons which I can not for the moment either enumerate or explain, I must today resign as president of Democratic Kampuchea," the prince said. "My resignation takes effect today, Sunday, July 10, 1988."

He was to leave here Monday for a tour of Southeast Asia and was scheduled to go to Japan in August in a visit analysts said could be crucial towards resolving the crisis caused by Vietnam's nine-year-old occupation of Cambodia.

His resignation followed a week of meetings here between non-communist Southeast Asian countries and their Western allies, during which Japan promised to play a political role in helping end the Cambodian conflict and offered to help fund an international peacekeeping force.

Issues Statement From Bangkok

BK1107102788 *Bangkok THE NATION in English*
11 Jul 88 *Afternoon Edition* p 1

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk has resigned as president of the UN-recognized Kampuchean guerrilla coalition and will seek exile in France, he said in a statement released in Bangkok this morning.

Sihanouk said all his scheduled visits to Japan and Southeast Asian countries had been cancelled.

"For serious reasons, which it is impossible for me at the moment to enumerate or explain, I am obliged today, to resign the presidency of Democratic Kampuchea," the prince's statement dated July 10 said.

The surprise announcement, released from his office while Sihanouk was in Indonesia, came right after the end of the ASEAN conference.

It is the second time Sihanouk has quit the coalition presidency.

A Thai official said that Sihanouk knows what he is doing, and his supporters must respect his decision.

However, the prince has not completely ruled out his participation in the Jakarta informal meeting tentatively scheduled for July 25, diplomats said.

Over the weekend, Sihanouk reaffirmed that he would certainly attend the peace talks between his coalition and the Phnom Penh government at the first stage, to be joined later by Thailand, Vietnam, Laos and other countries.

He is scheduled to visit Japan in early August and the United States in the fall under President Ronald Reagan's invitation.

Representatives from ASEAN and dialogue partners express strong support of Sihanouk as a key player to settle the Kampuchean conflict, which has entered its tenth year.

Last night, rumours circulated that Sihanouk would announce "something big" but few expected him to call it quits so soon.

In May 1987, Sihanouk resigned as president to give himself more room to manoeuvre in individual peace efforts, which included two meetings with Hun Sen, the premier of the Vietnamese-backed Kampuchean government in Phnom Penh.

The prince has always had an uneasy relationship with the CGDK (Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea) which was formed of fiercely-rival factions in 1982 for pragmatic reasons under pressure from the guerrillas' main backers—ASEAN and China.

He resumed the presidency earlier this year and last month said he had forged a common position for the talks in Jakarta, which would bring together all involved parties for the first time.

Other diplomats said they did not know the reason for his sudden resignation. One envoy said: "I would assume it was a tactical move and he has assessed there is nothing to gain from the Jakarta talks."

Sihanouk has been in exile since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in late 1978 and toppled the Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot. Since then, he has lived primarily in China and North Korea.

Plans Exile in France

OW1107061188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0533 GMT
11 Jul 88

[Text] Bangkok, July 11 KYODO—Prince Norodom Sihanouk said he has resigned as president of the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchea Coalition Government and will take up exile in France.

In a statement dated Sunday, Sihanouk also said he has cancelled scheduled trips to Japan and Southeast Asia.

Sihanouk said it is impossible for him to explain at the moment but he was resigning the presidency "for serious reasons."

The surprise announcement came a day after the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and their Western allies reaffirmed their support for Sihanouk as leader of an all-Kampuchea coalition following a political settlement in the war-torn country.

Sihanouk, who has been in Bangkok for the past two weeks for the ASEAN consultations, was scheduled to leave for Indonesia Monday for talks with Indonesian President Suharto.

Sihanouk was also slated to pay a visit to Japan on August 7, a trip he confirmed in talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, Japanese sources said.

Sihanouk, 65, has also said he would attend peace talks on Kampuchea later this month between the three-faction coalition group and the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea.

Vietnam, Laos and ASEAN nations were also slated to join in the second stage of the widely touted "cocktail party" talks in Jakarta on July 25.

It was the second time that Sihanouk, a mercurial leader known for springing surprises, announced his resignation from the anti-Vietnam coalition.

In January this year, Sihanouk also declared that he was stepping down from the presidency apparently to give him a free hand for peace negotiations, including two meetings with Hun Sen, prime minister of the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh.

Sihanouk's sudden resignation puzzled diplomatic observers here.

Some analysts speculated that Sihanouk was stepping down in order to facilitate a political settlement in Kampuchea.

However, another view is that the resignation is a calculated move to draw further concessions from Hanoi and the Heng Samrin government.

Over the past week, Sihanouk has said he was skeptical about the Jakarta peace talks, noting that it would be a "difficult meeting."

He told ASEAN ministers on Tuesday last week that the Heng Samrin government had rejected all his proposals for a political settlement during two rounds of talks with Hun Sen last December and January.

Sihanouk has been in exile since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in late 1978, living primarily in China and North Korea.

Leaves for Exile

OW1107140688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1323 GMT
11 Jul 88

[Text] Bangkok, July 11 KYODO—Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk departed for Paris Monday night, casting doubts and puzzlement as to prospects for planned Kampuchean informal peace talks set for July 25 outside Jakarta.

In a statement dated Sunday, Sihanouk said he has stepped down from the presidency of the three-party Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for "serious reasons" which he said "it is impossible to explain at the moment."

He also said he will live in exile in France, adding that his son, Prince Ranariddh, will represent his faction in the anti-Vietnam forces.

The former Kampuchean head of state had been expected to go to Jakarta to attend the peace negotiations together with leaders of the two other coalition groups, the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh and Vietnam itself.

It will be the first ever peace negotiations involving all four Kampuchean factions and Vietnam.

The surprise announcement of Sihanouk's resignation came a day after the end of a foreign ministerial meeting of ASEAN and its major western allies, including Japan and the United States.

Delegates to the three-day meeting, including U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, fully endorsed Sihanouk's peace efforts to achieve a political settlement of the nine-year-old conflict.

Prince Ranariddh To Attend Talks
BK1107133288 Hong Kong AFP in English 1316 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] Bangkok, July 11 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here Monday after announcing his resignation as leader of the Cambodian resistance that his son would represent him at informal talks in Indonesia later this month.

"My son Prince Ranariddh will represent my party and my army at the Jakarta informal meeting," he told reporters at the airport before leaving for what he has described as exile in France.

"I will continue my efforts to help my country and my people," he added. He said he would explain at a later date why he had resigned as resistance chief.

Prince Sihanouk announced his resignation Monday as head of the three-party resistance coalition fighting the nine-year-old Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and recognized by the United Nations as the legitimate Cambodian Government.

The announcement came two weeks ahead of informal talks in Indonesia designed to bring all four Cambodian factions and Vietnam together for the first time.

The prince, considered central to any Cambodian settlement, gave no reason for the resignation in his surprise announcement that he was quitting to seek exile in France.

Prince Sihanouk, who was due to leave for Jakarta Monday, said he was cancelling trips to various Southeast Asian capitals and Japan this month and August.

His statement, written in French and dated Sunday, did not mention the informal "cocktail party" talks due to be held near Jakarta July 25 and expected to involve Vietnam which backs the government in Phnom Penh.

But it said Prince Ranariddh would take over his position as head of both his party and army in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Sihanoukist Army is one of three fighting the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia. The main resistance force is the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge.

Sihanouk Spokesman Explains Resignation
OW1107102788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0840 GMT 11 Jul 88

[By Yutaka Negishi]

[Text] Bangkok, July 11 KYODO—Prince Norodom Sihanouk will leave here for France Monday night to live there in exile after resigning as president of Democratic Kampuchea, his spokesman said here Monday.

The French Government has already accepted Sihanouk's request for exile, the spokesman said.

Sihanouk's surprise resignation from the leadership of the three-party coalition government came two weeks before Kampuchean peace negotiations set for July 25 near Jakarta.

In a statement dated Sunday and made public here Monday, Sihanouk said, "I was obliged to resign from the presidency of Democratic Kampuchea" for "serious reasons." He did not specify.

The Sihanouk spokesman speculated that an article in a local Thai newspaper which criticized Sihanouk's rule in the 1960s may have angered the monarch and prompted him to go to France, the former colonial ruler of his country.

Sihanouk also said in the statement that he has cancelled a scheduled trip to Tokyo in early August.

The spokesman said the Monarch will also not attend the peace talks in Jakarta. Sihanouk said his son, Prince Ranariddh, will represent his faction in the three-faction anti-Vietnam coalition government.

The six-paragraph statement, written in French, came a day after the end of a three-day foreign ministerial meeting of ASEAN and its major allies, including the United States and Japan.

The foreign ministers gave their "full" support for Sihanouk in his bid to explore ways of finding a political solution to the nine-year-old Kampuchean conflict.

Sihanouk's announcement of resignation—the second time in six months—took his aides by surprise as it came when they were packing luggage for a trip to Jakarta Monday morning to prepare for the peace talks.

If held, it will be the first meeting of four Kampuchean groups and Vietnam to discuss peace plans for Kampuchea.

The Kampucheans include the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

Sihanouk, 65, announced in late January that he was quitting the presidency but later changed his mind.

Well aware of his father's character, Ranariddh described Sihanouk as a "changing prince" at a press conference here last week.

Ranariddh referred to Sihanouk's change of mind in favor of accepting an international peacekeeping force in Kampuchea to secure peace there.

While here since late last month, Sihanouk held talks with the ASEAN foreign ministers as well as U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno.

The Kampuchean problem dominated the joint foreign ministerial meeting of ASEAN and its dialogue partners.

Sihanouk's spokesman said Sihanouk will travel to Jakarta from Paris later this month to have talks with President Suharto.

Sihanouk had originally scheduled a meeting with Suharto for Monday.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Statement Reported
BK0807145088 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Jul 88

["Statement by Foreign Ministry spokesman on the joint statement of the ASEAN foreign ministers conference"]

[Text] The joint statement by the ASEAN foreign ministers conference dated 5 July 1988 clearly shows the intention to transform the informal meeting in Jakarta into a meeting between Vietnam and the four Cambodian parties, which runs counter to the principles stated in the joint communique adopted in Ho Chi Minh City

on 29 July 1987 by Vietnam and Indonesia representing the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries. This kind of statement only hinders all efforts in preparation for the cocktail party in Jakarta.

The PRK Government once again clearly declares that it will not participate in this meeting if the first phase of the cocktail party is transformed into a meeting between Vietnam and Sihanouk or between Vietnam and the three parties, which would only lead to a new impasse.

The PRK acclaims Indonesia's efforts in search for a solution to the Cambodian problem through peaceful negotiations on the basis of the spirit of the Ho Chi Minh [City] declaration by Vietnam and Indonesia dated 29 July 1987 on convening a two-phased informal meeting in Jakarta: the first phase being a meeting among all Cambodian parties and the second phase with the participation of all countries concerned, including Vietnam.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 8 July 1988.

SRV's Nguyen Co Thach Arrives for Visit
BK0907052688 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Jul 88

[Text] At 0930 this morning, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, SRV foreign minister, and special envoy of Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, arrived in the PRK for an official friendship visit.

Greeting the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Sar Kheng, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chef de cabinet of the party Central Committee; Comrade Yos Son, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the party Central Committee; Comrade Dit M., first deputy minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and many cadres from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Cambodia, also greeted the delegation on this occasion.

At 1000, upon arriving at Chamka Mon guest house, the delegation was welcomed by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and foreign minister, who also talked to the delegation with warm sentiments of friendship and solidarity.

Meets With Hun Sen, Heng Samrin
*BK1007065788 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Jul 88*

[Text] In response to the invitation by the KPRP Central Committee and the PRK Council of Ministers, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, CPV Central Committee member, Council of Ministers vice chairman, SRV foreign minister, and special envoy for Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, CPV Central Committee general secretary, arrived in the PRK on 9 July 1988 for an official friendship visit.

Upon arriving in the the PRK, on the afternoon of 9 July, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach was most warmly received for cordial talks by Comrade Heng Samrin, party Central Committee general secretary and PRK Council of State chairman. Also present on this occasion, on the Cambodian side, were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, National Assembly chairman, and KUFNCD National Council chairman; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, Council of Ministers chairman, and foreign minister; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the party Central Committee's Inspection Commission, and Council of State vice chairman; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Council of Ministers vice chairman; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Council of Ministers vice chairman; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and interior minister; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh municipality's provisional party committee; Comrade Chan Seng, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Inspection Commission; Comrade Sar Kheng, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chef de cabinet of the party Central Committee cabinet; and Comrade Say Chhum, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, Council of Ministers vice chairman, and agriculture minister.

On the Vietnamese side were Comrade Dang Nghiem Hoanh, assistant to the SRV foreign minister, and Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK.

On the morning of 10 July, at the Chamka Mon state palace, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, Council of Ministers chairman, and PRK foreign minister, held talks with Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, Council of Ministers vice chairman, SRV foreign minister, and special envoy of Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh.

All of the meetings took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, unanimity, and complete mutual trust, clearly reflecting the bonds of militant solidarity and close relations between the two parties and the countries' party people. Both sides agreed in their view that the Cambodian people's miraculous revival, the PRK's all-around success in the past more than 9 years, and the major changes taking place around the world and in the region are opening up a view to peacefully resolve the Cambodian problem and strengthen peace and stability in Southeast Asia although the struggle still faces tension and complexities.

Between 1982 and 1987, Vietnamese volunteer forces have already carried out six troop withdrawals. This shows the constant development of the Cambodian revolution, which is increasingly taking up the responsibility for defending its motherland. The year 1987 marked a great step forward in the Cambodian revolution's development and the decline of Cambodian reactionary forces. The decision to withdraw 50,000 troops and the high command of the Vietnamese volunteer forces in 1988 is a new and great victory for the people and armed forces of the Cambodian revolution. It has strengthened and heightened the PRK's international role and reflects the SRV's policy, which respects Cambodia's independence and sovereignty. This decision was warmly welcomed by international public opinion the world over and seen as an important contribution to resolving the Cambodian problem peacefully.

Both sides see the cocktail party in Jakarta as a new, encouraging step in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. What is regrettable is the move in the opposite direction against the hope of world public opinion and the statement and communique of the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers dated 3 July and 5 July 1988, which have created tension and destroyed all efforts in preparation for the cocktail party in Jakarta. The two sides hope that the ASEAN countries will rigorously abide by the joint communique dated 29 July 1987 set forth in Ho Chi Minh City by Vietnam and Indonesia representing the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries. This communique categorically says that the cocktail party in Jakarta is not a discussion between Vietnam and the Cambodian parties. Both sides hope that the cocktail party will be held in accordance with the principles agreed upon and will respond to the aspirations of people in Southeast Asia and the world.

The two sides exchanged views on measures to further strengthen and expand the multifaceted relations and cooperation between the two parties and countries in the struggle to defend and build each country and to greatly contribute to peace in Southeast Asia and in the world.

Views Jakarta Talks

*BK1007162288 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT
10 Jul 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA 10 July—Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, special envoy of General Secretary of the

Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Nguyen Van Linh, was received in Phnom Penh yesterday by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK) [KPRP] Central Committee and president of the State Council.

Nguyen Co Thach, who is also member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Phnom Penh earlier in the day for a two-day visit to Kampuchea at the invitation of the PRPK Central Committee and the Kampuchean Council of Ministers.

The reception was attended by Kampuchean Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs Hun Sen and other Politburo members of the PRPK Central Committee.

This morning, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with Chairman Hun Sen.

The two sides agreed that the miraculous revival of the Kampuchean people, the achievements obtained in all fields by the People's Republic of Kampuchea over the past nine years and the important developments in the world and the region, are opening up prospects for a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem and for consolidating peace and stability in Southeast Asia, although the struggle remains difficult and complicated.

They assessed that the Kampuchean Revolution had made constant development and become more and more capable of undertaking the task of national defence, despite the fact that from 1982-87, Vietnam made six partial withdrawals, repatriating 100,000 troops, or half of its volunteer army in Kampuchea. They noted that 1987 saw a major step in the growth of the Kampuchean Revolution and the decline of the reactionary Khmer forces.

They agreed that the decision to withdraw another 50,000 Vietnamese troops and the Command of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Kampuchea in 1988 marked a new great victory of the Kampuchea people and their revolutionary armed forces. This has consolidated and raised the PRPK's international prestige and demonstrated Vietnam's policy of respect for Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty. The decision has drawn warm applause from the world public, which considers it an important contribution to peacefully settling the Kampuchean issue, they noted.

The two sides held that the cocktail party to be held in Jakarta [words indistinct] an encouraging step toward the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue in the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. It is regrettable to the world public that the ASEAN foreign ministers' statement and communique on 3 and 5 July respectively have created a tense atmosphere and undermined efforts to organize the cocktail party. The two sides expressed the hope that the ASEAN countries

would strictly respect the joint communique signed in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July 1987 by Vietnam and Indonesia who represented the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries. They strongly declared that the Jakarta cocktail party will not be a negotiation between Vietnam and the Kampuchean parties. The two sides hoped that the projected cocktail party would be held and proceeded in line with the principles already agreed upon, thus meeting the earnest desire of the people in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole.

The two sides exchanged views on measures to further consolidate and promote the comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and peoples in the common struggle to build and defend their respective countries, thus actively contributing to peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

LPDR Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives
BK1107055088 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0530 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] In pursuance of the agreement of the three Indochinese countries dealing with the opening of an extraordinary conference of the foreign ministers of the PRK, SRV, and LPDR, at 1135 today a delegation of the LPDR Foreign Ministry, headed by Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphitoun, member of the LPRP Central Committee and acting foreign minister of the LPDR, arrived in the PRK to attend the Indochinese foreign ministers extraordinary conference to be held shortly in Phnom Penh, capital of the PRK.

Greeting the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Dit Munti, first deputy foreign minister of the PRK, and several foreign ministry officials.

Comrade Pheli Khounlaleuk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR, and Comrade Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Cambodia, were also present on this occasion.

Indochinese Foreign Ministers Hold Meeting
BK1107075488 Hong Kong AFP in English 0749 GMT
11 Jul 88

[Excerpt] Hanoi, July 11 (AFP)—Foreign ministers from Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos began an extraordinary meeting in Phnom Penh Monday to discuss a plan to hold informal talks between rival Cambodian factions in Indonesia later this month.

The meeting opened before an announcement in Bangkok by Prince Norodom Sihanouk who said he had resigned as head of the Cambodian resistance grouping three of the four factions. The prince said he was moving to exile in France.

The talks between Cambodian Foreign Minister Hun Sen, Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach and acting Laotian Foreign Minister Thong-savat Khaikhamphitoun were due to end later Monday, a Cambodian official in Phnom Penh said. [passage omitted]

Issue Communiqué

BK1107142888 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1300 GMT
11 Jul 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 11— Following is the full text of the communiqué of the extraordinary conference of the Kampuchean, Lao and Vietnamese foreign ministers held in Phnom Penh today:

An extraordinary conference of the foreign ministers of the People Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was held on July 11, 1988 in Phnom Penh, capital of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The conference was unanimous to consider that the Kampuchean people's achievements in all fields and the positive evolutions in the international relations have favored the process for the peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue and the re-establishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

1—After six annual troops withdrawals since 1982, the 7th pullout of 50,000 Vietnamese troops and the command of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea in 1988 marks the further growth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. For more than 9 years now the Kampuchean people have been struggling for their rebirth. The government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is controlling the whole country and taking upon itself the increasing responsibility of national defence. Its position in the international arena has been steadily reinforced. World public opinion hails Vietnam's major troops withdrawal in 1988 as an important contribution to the political solution of the Kampuchean issue and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have reaffirmed their determination that all the Vietnamese volunteer troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea in 1990 as announced and in case a political solution to the Kampuchea question is achieved, the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese Volunteers will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the solution.

2—At present world public opinion opposes ever more strongly the return to power of the genocidal Pol Pot clique after the withdrawal of all Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea. The conference calls on peace-loving people and governments the world over to vigorously condemn the crimes of genocide committed by the Pol Pot clique and to eliminate all eventualities of their return to power by demanding an end to all arms and financial supplies and the use of sanctuaries provided by foreign countries to the above-mentioned clique. The

Kampuchean people as the victims are struggling with determination to prevent the return of these genocidal criminals. It is the responsibilities of all men of conscience the world over to prevent the Pol Pot criminals from reimposing their genocidal regime on Kampuchea.

3—It is regrettable that the declaration and the joint communiqué issued recently by the ASEAN foreign ministers conference only reiterated their position held over the last 9 years concerning the question of Kampuchea, while continuing their slanders against Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, so as to justify their alliance with the Pol Potists and to cover up their crimes of genocide. Such unrealistic positions have brought about confrontation among Southeast Asian countries and enmeshed the Kampuchean problem in an impasse over the past 9 years.

The ASEAN countries are now attempting to turn the Jakarta cocktail party into a negotiation between Vietnam and the Kampuchean parties. This is completely at variance with the provisions of the July 29, 1987 joint communiqué between Vietnam and Indonesia, which respectively represent the two Indochinese and ASEAN groups of countries. They want to return to their previous position adopted at the August 1987 Bangkok conference which distorted the Vietnamese-Indonesian joint communiqué and prevented the convening of the Jakarta cocktail party for nearly a year now.

While the Jakarta meeting is expected by public opinion to take place soon, the ASEAN countries are running counter to the general trend for dialogues. They still cling to their unrealistic position and pursue their confrontation against Vietnam, Kampuchean and Laos. Undoubtedly, this attitude constitutes an obstacle to the dialogues and to the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue.

4—In such circumstances, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam wish to reconfirm their position that the Jakarta cocktail party should be held in accordance with the provisions contained in the Vietnamese-Indonesian joint communiqué issued in Ho Chi Minh City on July 29, 1987. In the first phase of the meeting, the Kampuchean parties will exchange views on the internal problems of Kampuchea without foreign interference and coercion. In the second phase, the countries concerned, including Vietnam, Laos, Indonesia, Thailand and other ASEAN countries, together with the Kampuchean parties, will exchange views on the international aspect of the Kampuchean problem and on the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The cocktail party will thus include in its first phase the two belligerent parties in Kampuchea, and in its second one, the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia. Therefore, the questions of organisation, agenda, and content of the cocktail party should be agreed upon by

the different parties in accordance with the provisions of the July 29, 1987 Vietnam-Indonesia joint communique. No party can impose its will on the other.

In this spirit, the People's Republic of Kampuchea declares its readiness to send representatives to the first phase of the cocktail party to be held in Jakarta on July 25, 1988. The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are expecting the ASEAN countries to confirm their respect for the provisions of the Vietnam-Indonesia joint communique issued in Ho Chi Minh City on July 29, 1987, and to declare clearly that they will refrain from turning the "cocktail party" into a negotiation between Vietnam and the Kampuchean parties. Vietnam and Laos will then be ready to take part in the second phase of the Jakarta "cocktail party" with Indonesia, Thailand and other ASEAN countries.

5—The People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have been consistently doing their utmost to contribute to the political settlement of the Kampuchean issue, and to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam call on the ASEAN countries to adopt a constructive position in response to the aspirations of the peoples in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world, in the interests of peace and development in the region.

Further Reportage on National Assembly Session

9 July Morning Meeting

BK0907054688 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Jul 88

[Text] On the morning of the third day of the 15th Session of the PRK's First National Assembly, members of the Assembly continued their group discussions on bills, the draft decision on adjusting the 1988 State Budget, and the draft decision of the National Assembly adopting decree No 8 proposed by the session for the National Assembly's approval.

At the same time, the National Assembly also exchanged views on the practical experiences of localities between the Assembly's 14th and 15th sessions so that these experiences will contribute to the revolutionary movement and so that the Assembly will be worthy of being genuine representatives of the interests of the nation, motherland, and people in response to the aspirations of the Cambodian revolution in this new phase.

The discussion was adjourned at 1100 [0400 GMT] and will resume at 1400 this afternoon.

9 July Afternoon Meeting

BK0907141988 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Jul 88

[Text] The afternoon session of the third day of the PRK First National Assembly's 15th Session continued its work as planned in the agenda.

From 1400 [0700 GMT] on 9 July, members of the Assembly listened to reports from the Koh Kong constituency by Comrade Yay Soey, member of the province's provisional party committee, secretary of the provisional party committee of Sre Ambel District, and Assembly member for the Koh Kong constituency; from the Kompong Som constituency by Comrade Chum Horl, deputy secretary of the municipal provisional party committee, chairman of the municipal people's revolutionary committee, and assembly member for the Kompong Som constituency; from the Ratanakiri constituency by female Comrade Lak On, member of the party Central Committee, secretary of the province's provisional party committee, and assembly member for the Ratanakiri constituency; from the Mondolkiri constituency by Comrade Chan Yoeun, deputy secretary of the province's provisional party committee, chairman of the people's revolutionary committee of Mondolkiri Province, and Assembly member for the Mondolkiri constituency; from the Stung Treng constituency by Comrade (Nhem Saman), member of the province's party committee, secretary of the provisional party committee of the provincial seat, and Assembly member for the Stung Treng constituency; from the Kratie constituency by Comrade Teng Roeun, chairman of the province's administrative, political, economic, and agricultural committee, and assembly member for the Kratie constituency; from the Kampot constituency by Comrade (Van Phong), cadre of the provincial tribunal and assembly member for the Kampot constituency; from the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey constituency by female Comrade (Sin Nap), second degree education teacher at the (?10 June) 1979 school, and assembly member for the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey constituency; from the Battambang constituency by Comrade Kong Srun, vice chairman of the province's people's revolutionary committee and Assembly member for the Battambang constituency; from the Phnom Penh constituency by Comrade Abdul Koyom, deputy chief of the municipal health service, vice chairman of the municipal front, and assembly member for the Phnom Penh constituency; from the Preah Vihear constituency by Comrade Suk Sam-Eng, secretary of the province's provisional party committee, chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee, and assembly member for the Preah Vihear constituency; and from the Kompong Cham constituency by female Comrade (Chem Savai), member of the province's provisional party committee, chairman of the provincial women's association, and Assembly member for the Kompong Cham constituency.

The reports highlighted the activities of assembly members in their respective constituencies carried out between the Assembly's 14th and 15th sessions and

conveyed various suggestions from the electorates for consideration by the session so that the assembly will be worthy of being wholehearted servants of the people's interests for the progress of the Cambodian revolution in this new phase.

The session adjourned at 1700 and will resume its work tomorrow morning.

10 July Morning Meeting

*BK1007072088 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Jul 88*

[Text] This morning, 10 July, at the office of the National Assembly, the 15th session of the PRK's First National Assembly continued its work as planned in the agenda.

On the morning of this session's fourth day, members of the National Assembly attentively listened to reports by members from the Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Pursat, Kandal, Kompong Speu, Kompong Thom, Kompong Chhnang, and Takeo constituencies. All of the reports highlighted the attention and efforts of assembly members in each constituency to carry out major tasks in serving the people in accordance with the National Assembly decisions made at the 14th session and to implement the tasks set forth by the party and state in the first half of 1988. The reports also made a number of proposals aimed at expanding the peoples' right to self-mastery and the masses right to fulfill their role as citizens in contributing to defense and building the country toward more progress.

Afterward, Comrade Tie Banh, alternate member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of communications, transport, and posts; Comrade Uk Bunchhoeun, justice minister; and Comrade Buntha, member of the party Central Committee and defense minister, responded in detail to various proposals relevant to respective ministries on correcting a number of shortcomings and taking measures to root out inactivity in the past in a lofty spirit of responsibility and fraternal and revolutionary solidarity.

The session adjourned at 1100 [0400 GMT] and will resume at 1400 this afternoon.

11 July Closing Ceremony

*BK1107065188 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Jul 88*

[Text] A solemn ceremony was held at the cabinet of the National Assembly at 0800 [0100 GMT] this morning to close the 15th Session of the PRK's First National Assembly after 4 and ½ half days of successful work.

Attending in the presidium of this solemn meeting were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the PRK Council of State, and National Assembly member for Phnom Penh

constituency; Comrade Chea Sim, party Central Committee Political Bureau member, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, and National Assembly member for Prey Veng constituency; Comrade Hun Sen, party Central Committee Political Bureau member, chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs, and National Assembly member for Kompong Cham constituency; Comrade Say Phuthang, party Central Committee Political Bureau member, chairman of the party Central Committee Control Commission, vice chairman of the Council of State, and National Assembly member for Phnom Penh constituency; Comrade Bou Thang, party Central Committee Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and National Assembly member for Preah Vihear constituency; Comrade Chea Soth, party Central Committee Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and National Assembly member for Kandal constituency; Comrade Mat Ly, party Central Committee Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the National Assembly, chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, and National Assembly member for Kompong Cham constituency. Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, and National Assembly member for Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey constituency; Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly and National Assembly member for Ratanakiri constituency; Comrade Chan Yoeun, deputy secretary of the Provisional Party Committee, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Mondolkiri Province, and National Assembly member for Mondolkiri constituency; and Comrade Mrs Sok Samnang, vice chairman of the Women's Association of Kompong Speu Province and National Assembly member for Kompong Speu constituency.

Also present on this occasion were leaders of party and state institutions and of mass organizations, Buddhist monks, and National Assembly members from provinces and cities all over the country. Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of friendly embassies accredited to Cambodia were also on hand at this grand ceremony.

During the 4 and ½ days of this 15th Session of the First National Assembly, members of the National Assembly heard reports of the Council of State, National Assembly, and Council of Ministers; reports on financial and budgetary implementation during the first half and plans to correct the income-expenditure balance of the 1988 state budget; explanation of the four legislative commissions of the National Assembly; and speeches by National Assembly members for various constituencies from all provinces and cities throughout the country dealing with the development and activities of National Assembly members during the interval between the 14th and 15th sessions.

At the same time, the session adopted bills on the amendment of the new Article 12 and Article 19 of the

Constitution; the draft resolution on the correction of the income-expenditure balance of the 1988 state budget; and the draft resolution endorsing decree No 08-Kr dated 13 March 1988.

In his closing speech, Comrade Chea Sim stressed that the outcome of the 15th session of the First National Assembly more clearly reflects the political unity and profound revolutionary views of all National Assembly members who have been united on the unshakable basis of national solidarity, joining the will and aspiration of the entire people for the sole objective of fulfilling the party's strategic tasks aimed at accomplishing the three revolutionary objectives defined by the fifth party congress.

Comrade Chea Sim also urged all National Assembly members once returned to their localities to transform the contents of this 15th session into concrete work, inform the voters of the outcome of the session, meet regularly with the people, and encourage them to actively fulfill revolutionary tasks with success.

Upcoming Thai-U.S. War Games Discussed
BK0907123588 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1138 GMT 9 Jul 88

["Thailand and United States Persist in Bellicose Policy"—SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 9—It is clear that the joint U.S.-Thailand military exercises "Cobra Gold-88" and "Log-31" run counter not only to the desire of the Thai people for peace and good neighbourliness but also to the prevailing trend in the region and the world as a whole towards peaceful settlement of all conflicts.

It is widely known that these two military manoeuvres, involving some 15,000 American and Thai troops are expected to take place in the northeastern region of Thailand on July 20. It is not accidental that their timing coincides with various signs flashing in Thailand's economic depression.

Turning a deaf ear to the Thai people's demand for ridding the country of economic crisis and improving their living conditions, the Thai rulers, by tailing after the bellicose policy of the U.S. Administration, have tried to increase the Thai Army's combat capacity to gain military supremacy in their attempts to provoke armed conflicts against their neighbouring countries, particularly Kampuchea and Laos.

Contrary to the goodwill shown by the Governments of Kampuchea and Vietnam which have decided to pull out some 50,000 Vietnamese volunteer troops together with their command from Kampuchea, these joint U.S.-Thai military exercises will only poison the atmosphere being created for the restoration of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Sihanouk Vows To Continue Struggle Against SRV
BK1007025088 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 July 88

[Text] Democratic Kampuchea President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on a visit to Thailand said in Bangkok on 7 July that if the Hanoi authorities do not agree to settle the Cambodian problem politically, the tripartite nationalist resistance forces will step up their vigorous, ongoing struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until they come around to enter direct negotiations with the CGDK in order to resolve the Cambodian problem politically.

Indonesia

Alatas Returns From ASEAN Meeting

Discusses Cambodia Talks
BK1007062088 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 10 Jul 88

[Text] The Jakarta informal meeting is expected to produce concessions useful for a solution to the Cambodian problem. Speaking to newsmen at Jakarta's Sukarno-Hatta Airport last night on his return from the annual ASEAN ministerial meeting in Bangkok, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said the informal meeting, scheduled for 25 July in Bogor, still cannot be expected to produce any certain results. However, the meeting certainly constitutes the first valuable opportunity for the warring factions. [Alatas recording indistinct]

Alatas noted that the scheduled visit to Jakarta by Prince Sihanouk from 11 to 15 July will be useful in determining whether agreements will be reached at the Jakarta informal meeting. However, Alatas admitted that Sihanouk's upcoming presence in Jakarta is not specifically aimed at discussing the informal meeting, but is simply a routine visit to ASEAN countries.

Speaks on Sihanouk's Resignation
BK1107071688 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] CGDK leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk has canceled his visit to Indonesia, scheduled for today, because he has resigned as the CGDK president. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas reported Sihanouk's decision to cancel the trip to President Suharto at the Bina Graha presidential office this morning.

Speaking to newsmen after he met the president, Alatas gave details of Sihanouk's letter informing his decision to cancel the trip to Indonesia.

[Alatas recording indistinct]

Meanwhile, Prince Sihanouk has promised to visit Indonesia at the end of July 1988.

Shultz Arrives in Jakarta, Speaks With Press
*BK1007050488 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0000 GMT 10 Jul 88*

[Text] The United States is determined to continue its humanitarian program to resettle Indochinese refugees. The U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made the remarks on his arrival at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah Airport last night.

In his short arrival statement, Shultz said Indonesia's policy to provide first asylum facilities to the Indochinese refugees has won international recognition. Speaking on the readiness of the Cambodian warring factions to meet in Indonesia, Shultz welcomed the new development and expressed hope that the meeting would facilitate the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the rebirth of an independent Cambodian nation which is able to determine its own destiny.

The U.S. secretary of state is scheduled to attend a dinner banquet hosted by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas this evening. After paying a courtesy call on President Suharto tomorrow, Shultz will sign an agreement on double taxation avoidance between the two countries. He also hopes that his 3-day visit to Indonesia will produce positive results.

Pays Courtesy Call on Suharto

*BK1107052488 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0500 GMT 11 Jul 88*

[Text] President Suharto received a courtesy call from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz this morning. During his 3-day visit to Indonesia, George Shultz will also hold talks with Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and other ministers in charge of economic affairs.

During the meeting with the president today, Shultz discussed a number of bilateral and regional relations, trade and economic issues, as well as foreign policy.

Holds Talks With Suharto

*BK1107104888 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1010 GMT
11 Jul 88*

[Text] Jakarta, July 11 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had 35-minute talks on bilateral and regional problems, including the Kampuchean conflict, at Bina Graha [presidential office] here Monday.

Shultz in the course of the meeting, not only conveyed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's greetings for the Indonesian head of state, but also expressed high government's high appreciation to Indonesia's initiative to seek a peaceful solution of the Kampuchean conflict, such as through the Jakarta informal meeting, scheduled in Bogor by the end of this month.

He said President Suharto had told him about Indonesia's attitude towards the Kampuchean conflict.

In the meantime, he rejected an allegation that the United States has a wrong perception on the ASEAN idea to make Southeast Asia a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (NWFZ) and as an integral part of a Zone of Peace and Neutrality (ZOPFAN).

"It is not that we have the wrong preception, it is just that we have a different view," he said when asked why the United States did not support the ASEAN idea of a NWFZ.

He said he did not take up the matter with the president, nor did they discuss the relations between the United States and People's Republic of China.

Shultz was at the meeting with the head of state in the company of Undersecretary Allen Wallis, Assistant to the Secretary of State for Asia and Pacific Affairs Gaston Sigur, and U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia Paul D. Wolfowitz, while the president was flanked by Minister Ali Alatas.

The meeting between Shultz and President Suharto was held under tight security precautions.

Signs Tax Treaty

*BK1107075388 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0700 GMT 11 Jul 88*

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has again praised Indonesia's role in the framework of ASEAN to solve the Cambodian problem through the Jakarta informal meeting. The U.S. secretary of state said this after his meeting with President Suharto at the Bina Graha presidential office today, adding that the United States will always support ASEAN initiatives, which may lead to the solution of the Cambodian problem. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the agreement on double taxation avoidance, signed by the Indonesian and U.S. Governments today, is expected to increase the activities of businessmen from both countries as well as attract more U.S. capital investment in various development projects in Indonesia. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said this in his speech after he and his U.S. counterpart, George Shultz, signed the agreement at the Pancasila building in Jakarta this morning. Alatas pointed out that the growing U.S. investment in Indonesia—about \$1.3 billion for nonoil and nongas projects—has placed the United States as the fourth largest foreign investor in the country. The increased U.S. investment began in 1987 with the enactment of new foreign investment laws by the Indonesian Government.

The double taxation avoidance agreement and taxation [word indistinct] signed today will further regulate bilateral taxation relations, especially on the dividend tax, interests, royalties, corporation profits, double taxation, and nondiscriminatory taxation.

The U.S. secretary of state, who arrived on 9 July, is scheduled to leave Jakarta for Manila today.

Dailies View U.S. Downing of Iranian Airbus

BK1007111688 [Editorial Report] Three Indonesian-language dailies—SUARA PEMBARUAN on 5 July, MERDEKA and BERITA BUANA on 6 July—carry editorials commenting on the U.S. downing of an Iranian Airlines Airbus.

SUARA PEMBARUAN's 700-word editorial on page 6, entitled: "An Airbus is Thought To Be an F-14", says that two questions arise immediately after the incident—first, how come a civilian passenger plane was shot down by a warship with the most sophisticated equipment simply because the Airbus is thought to be an attacking F-14? Second, how come the Iranian passenger plane was present in a battle zone? The editorial also recalls a similar tragic incident where a Korean Air plane was shot down by Soviet jet fighter over Sakhalin Island.

"We are under the impression that the two superpowers acted under erroneous assumptions. One shot down the Korean passenger plane because it was thought to be a spy plane, while the other shot down the Iranian Airbus because it was thought to be an F-14", the editorial says.

The editorial concludes by relating the incident with the recent appointment of the Iranian parliament speaker as the new Armed Forces chief, pointing out that "the Iranian people's angry reaction to the tragic incident will strengthen his position in charting a new course of action in defense matters."

MERDEKA's 800-word editorial on 5, entitled: "The Wrong Action" notes that President Reagan's apology is irrelevant because the U.S. warship that shot down the Iranian plane had full knowledge of the identity of the plane concerned.

"The incident is Reagan's second error in dealing with Iran. The first is the Irangate scandal which tarnished the reputation of top U.S. leaders", the editorial says, adding that "it is strange to note that all U.S. actions related to Iran have brought about negative consequences."

The editorial concludes by saying that "the shooting down of the Iranian civilian plane was another form of U.S. aggression, aimed at further complicating the situation in the Middle East. It was a follow-up of the raids against Libya, which, according to international law, is still considered to be a wrong action."

BERITA BUANA's 400-word editorial on 9, entitled: "The Shooting Down of the Iranian A-300 Airbus", says that the shooting down of a civilian plane in a war zone, let alone in a noncombat zone, cannot be justified and is highly regrettable.

"Admiral William Crowe's assertions that even a warship with sophisticated technology can still make mistakes in identifying incoming planes must still be verified by relevant experts", the editorial says.

"The tragic incident had already taken place and the lesson we can learn from it is the fact that more efforts should be exerted by not only those with direct interests, but also by all countries which want to see peace in the Persian Gulf", the editorial concludes.

Philippines

Aquino Not to Sign Bases Agreement With Shultz
HK1107092888 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Text] President Corazon Aquino said that she is not expecting to sign any agreement with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the bases compensation package during her meeting with the visiting official because the review of the Military Bases Agreement is still in progress between the two countries, and Secretary Shultz is not a member of the bases' negotiating panel. The president emphasized that the compensation issue will be determined by the outcome of the ongoing bases review. Shultz is scheduled to meet the president tomorrow.

Meanwhile, former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, an anti-bases advocate, expressed doubts on the possibility of an agreement being signed between Aquino and Shultz over the bases issue when they meet tomorrow in Malacanang.

[Begin recording in English] [Unidentified reporter] Do you suspect anything that Secretary Shultz will tell President Aquino tomorrow?

[Tanada] Well, do I expect an agreement? I doubt very much. Both parties will uphold the interest of the nation they represent, especially in the case of the nuclear-free policy that we have here. I don't think we can give in to the demand that the bill, now pending in Congress, should be amended. Practically, every nation now in the world is working towards a nuclear-free nation and a nuclear-free world. I don't see why we should change our bill. That bill was intended to protect the vital interest of our country.

[Unidentified reporter] How about compensation? What if Mr. Schultz offers something big for the Philippine Government?

[Tanada] I have been against the compensation because our freedom, our national survival has no price. I am not interested. Of course, if they are going to give...[changes thought] but I am not interested in that compensation. We must, right today, or now, insist on the termination of the agreement. I believe what we should do is to prepare the terms of withdrawal. [end recording]

Columnist Discusses Shultz' Forthcoming Visit
HK1107060188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 11 Jul 88 p 4

["Postscript" column by Federico D. Pascual Jr.: "Will Shultz Wear Cory Doll?"]

[Text] When visiting U.S. State Secretary George Shultz calls on President Aquino tomorrow, will he wear that PR prop—his Cory doll?

The betting in my favorite barber shop is even.

The odds would have been for his sporting his famous doll, but with his recent tough talk against the Philippine demand for higher base rent, some people speculate he would show up this time without his Cory doll on his lapel.

To dramatize America's growing irritation?

May I offer unsolicited advice?

Showing irritation and flaring up will get the U.S. nowhere. The old American lover MUST dig up a smaller version of his Cory doll from his trunk of circus props and wear it when he meets President Aquino tomorrow.

Why? Because that's the way of courtship in this village.

With his well-publicized threats of a bases pullout, Shultz's irritation has been communicated. There is no sense rubbing it in this final visit.

To be boorish, as may U.S. diplomats assigned to the Third World are wont to be, and maintain an angry, snorting posture would be counter-productive.

Shultz should—this time—be all light and sweetness. As soon as he meets Cory, he should take her hand and kiss it. (Do not send yellow flowers or wear anything, except the mini-doll, with the hint of yellow. Cory has gotten tired of yellow.)

Shultz should stress that his visit is mainly a farewell call on a great friend by an admired who is bowing out of the service by yearend.

If the bases are brought up, he can follow through with his hidden agenda. He can try maneuvering the conversation such that Cory will be the one to mention the bases first.

If in that first meeting, however, Cory holds back and does not mention the bases, invent an excuse for another meeting. Shultz can invite her to accompany him to Clark or Subic supposedly on inspection, and surely the bases issue will crop up.

This is Ronald Reagan's last semester in office. He should consider leaving in the history books the fact that before he left the White House, he did his mighty share in giving justice to Filipinos.

Reagan should not let it happen that his successor, who might be a Democrat, may just give Filipinos a better deal.

If the U.S. will end up adopting an enlightened policy towards the Philippines anyway, Reagan might as well be the one to do it—if only to make up for his immoral collaboration with his dictator friend.

Shultz can assure Cory that the U.S. itself welcomes a base phaseout if that is what Filipinos want. There are a thousand and one variations of a phaseout, so it is a safe offer. What's important is that such a concession would win points now not only with Cory, who is the Philippines' sole spokesman in foreign relations, but also with her people.

A phaseout can start with a shrinking of Clark, as we have intimated in a previous column. If this is not enough, throw in John Hay in Baguio. Shultz can keep the phaseout talk away from Subic, which is crucial to U.S. strategy.

Reagan can offer at least \$1.5 billion in annual compensation for the bases. Henry Kissinger at one point hinted at \$1 billion, and that was years ago, so what's a measly \$1.5 billion annually for the last two years of the 1947 bases agreement?

Until the 1991 expiry of the bases agreement, that will be only \$3 billion, which is much less than what the U.S. would spend in relocating its facilities. The \$3 billion should be easy since it will not be all aid or grant. They can pad it with the usual military sales credit, local base procurement, public works contracts, etcetera.

Anyway, Reagan will surely insert his "best effort" caveat, and leave it to the next U.S. president to worry about.

Part of what I'm saying is that when dealing with Filipinos, you Americans don't get anywhere by baring our fangs. Regardless of how irritated you are, keep smiling, quietly pursuing the courtship. If you don't have the patience for such rituals, you better pack up.

Secondly, you can never frighten Filipinos to submission. They know when to bend with the wind. Watch out when they snap back.

The direction of history is clear. Foreign bases are anachronistic.

As I see it, the common goal of both countries should be to work out an orderly phaseout of the bases. Before the 1991 expiry, both countries should have been able to agree on a phaseout plan.

By working at it together, the Philippines will be able to prepare alternatives for the dislocation of people and the redirection of economic activities. And the U.S. will be able to transfer its military facilities without jeopardizing even for a second the security of its interests and that of its allies in the region.

What's more important, Filipinos and Americans can continue being friends.

Column on Shultz' 'Most Challenging Task'
HK1107060988 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 11 Jul 88 pp 1, 8

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Can Shultz Break the Bases Deadlock?"]

[Text] The United States secretary of state, George Shultz, arrives today with a highpowered delegation from the state and defense departments reportedly to make an effort to break the impasse that has developed in the review of the U.S. military bases agreement.

Press reports from Washington prior to his departure last week said that U.S. officials hoped to conclude a "short-term agreement" on continued American use of the bases. It was further reported that several U.S. officials had expressed optimism that a deal on the bases might be struck by the time Mr. Shultz met President Aquino.

"It looks now like there will be an agreement when Shultz goes out there," a senior U.S. official was quoted as saying. "There are no guarantees, but the negotiations have become much more serious."

The phrase "short-term" suggests that (1) the U.S. may not want the talks to drag on beyond the U.S. November presidential elections; (2) the main issues upon which the talks have been deadlocked involve compensation for the use of the bases until 1991, when the bases agreement terminates, and the Senate anti-nuclear bill; and (3) Mr. Shultz may be bringing a compromise proposal to break the deadlock.

Even before his arrival, Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile has asserted that Mr. Shultz would ask President Aquino to veto the anti-nuclear bill. Mr. Enrile said Mr. Shultz "will be coming here to shake the hands of the President to get an assurance that the position of the President has not changed." We do not know who designated Mr. Enrile as spokesman for Mr. Shultz. Since it is unlikely that Mrs. Shultz has run out of spokesmen—I have been

told by the U.S. embassy that the state department spokesman, Mr. Redman, is travelling with Mrs. Shultz—we could properly dismiss—Mr. Enrile's statements as nuisance.

According to reports from Washington, "any agreement on the...bases would be short-term. It would probably settle questions of U.S. compensation to the Philippines until the current agreement on the bases runs out...but would leave unsettled the question of whether the United States could continue to use the strategically located facilities.

Even so, Mr. Shultz will have to do a lot of fence-mending. This is his last trip to Manila as secretary of state, and it is possible that he will want to reach a limited agreement before the next U.S.-Administration takes office. The lame-duck Reagan Administration may be disposed to conclude a short-term deal, but is likely to leave to the next Administration the renegotiation of the military bases agreement.

But there has been much change in the public opinion climate since Mr. Shultz's last visit last year. The Senate has passed the anti-nuclear bill banning the storage of nuclear weapons on Philippine soil and requiring the U.S. to declare whether U.S. ships or aircraft carry nuclear weapons.

Mr. Shultz has also offended Filipino sensibility over his remark at a U.S. Senate hearing that the bases are not the object of real state bidding and that if the Philippines insists on a nuclear ban, that would mean parting of ways.

If there is any single incident that has given impetus to antibases opinion in the country, it is those remarks. U.S. embassy officials tended to underestimate the potential of anti-bases opinion until the anti-nuclear bill was passed by the Senate. The U.S. could be misreading the signs if it assumes that the House will not pass the Senate bill.

We are told Mr. Shultz is at times trigger-tempered and prone to make sharp remarks. The secretary of foreign affairs, Mr. Manglapus, has been making provocative statements, and I understand that these have annoyed U.S. officials. So it would appear that whatever proposals Mr. Shultz is bringing with him, the prospects of breaking the deadlock might depend not on the substance of the deal but on how he would react to Mr. Manglapus.

It is entirely possible that Mrs. Shultz will lobby for the quashing of the anti-nuclear bill. This is even a more sensitive approach. The lobby can be misunderstood as pressure and intervention in domestic affairs.

Thus, Mr. Shultz's final mission to Manila could be his most challenging task.

Manglapus Wants ASEAN Meeting on U.S. Bases
BK1107012988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
11 Jul 88 1

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Excerpt] Asean should prod the United States to pay more compensation to the Philippines "if ASEAN wants the US bases to be retained in the Philippines", Philippine Foreign Secretary Rual Manglapus told the BANGKOK POST over the weekend.

He said the Philippines had to consider very seriously the matter of compensation.

"The Americans say the bases are for the defence of the Philippines. But in our view, they are for the defence of American interests and the interests of the other countries in the region," he said.

The Philippine minister noted that the US was giving a total of \$5 billion a year to Egypt and Israel, where there are no American bases.

"This is to keep them happy. On the other hand, the Philippines gets only \$150 million a year.

"We should compare the relative value to global strategy of the Philippine bases and aid to other parts of the world," he said.

Mr Manglapus, who was in Bangkok for the ASEAN foreign minister' and post-ministerial conferences with dialogue partners last week, said Manila would like to have a conference with ASEAN members and other countries, such as China and Japan, that would like the Philippine government to retain the American bases at Clark and Subic Bay.

The Philippine government has been told by American officials that ASEAN countries and China and other countries in the region would like the US to retain the two bases, said the minister.

So far, only Singapore and Malaysia have come out in open support of the bases.

As far as the Philippines is concerned, Mr Manglapus said the bases would mainly help in defending the Lombok Strait and the Sunda Strait, which are in Indonesia, and the Strait of Malacca.

"If all these countries want the bases, why don't we all sit down and discuss the matter. Why should the Philippines alone take the political responsibility?" said the minister.

"We don't like rumours that the Philippines would become the 51st state (of the US)," he said.

Negotiations on the bases will take place soon between the US and Philippine governments.

"The Philippines is undergoing a political crisis because of the bases—a traumatic, divisive debate will arise over the issue," said the foreign secretary.

Regarding the communist insurgency, Mr Manglapus, expressing a personal view, said he believed the Communist Party should be legalised so that young intellectuals could actively participate in the democratic process of the country.

He said he considered the New People's Army to be a chronic rather than a fatal disease.

"It will continue to be there, but it won't have the capacity to overthrow the government.

"We have to go ahead with agrarian reform and rural development. As a result, the capacity of the NPA to recruit will decrease," he said. [passage omitted]

Further Comments ASEAN, Bases
HK1107051388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 11 Jul 88 pp 1, 6

[By staff writer Julius Fortuna]

[Text] The six U.S. bases in the Philippines are seen by member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] as only temporary and will eventually be phased out, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus said yesterday.

Manglapus, who arrived last night from Bangkok where he represented the Philippines in the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, noted that the issue of U.S. military presence had long been seen as terminal by ASEAN as early as 1967.

He agreed with the opinion of Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas that the founding declaration of ASEAN issued in Bangkok in 1967 characterized the U.S. bases in Asia, including those in the Philippines, as temporary and would eventually be phased out.

Secretary Manglapus is scheduled to meet tomorrow morning with U.S. Foreign Secretary George Shultz, who arrives tonight to confer with President Aquino and other top Philippine government officials.

DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] sources disclosed that Shultz is expected to unveil finally the American position on the issue of compensation for the remaining three years of the bases under the Military Bases Agreement.

He is also expected to advise the American panel on current Washington thinking on other sensitive issues like the unhampered operational control of the facilities.

Secretary Manglapus declined, however, to answer questions on what he and Shultz will discuss tomorrow. "Bilateral issues," was all he said in reply.

On the subject of the mini-Marshall plan for the Philippines which was discussed in the Bangkok meeting, Manglapus said that a mechanism is now being organized to conduct further studies on the international aid package.

He disclosed that the economic assistance package for the Philippines—also called the polysectoral program—has no firm commitments from the big industrialized countries.

But he said that he was encouraged by his consultations with representatives of potential donor countries whom he met in Bangkok.

Manglapus had presented in Bangkok to these representatives a list of "high-impact, high-visibility projects" for their study and consideration.

The proposal from the Philippines, he said, would require some \$8 to \$10 billion over five years and would be funded by the United States, Japan and the European Economic Community.

On the Kampuchean problem, Manglapus acknowledged that Vietnam and Laos were "unhappy" over the wording of the communique of the 21st ministerial meeting.

But he said that there are no indications that Vietnam would not attend the peace conference proposed by ASEAN to be hosted by Indonesia.

A meeting of Indo-Chinese states, all allies of the Soviet Union, will be held before July 25 to finalize their stand on the peace plan proposed by ASEAN states.

Forms Committee for Aid Plan

HK1107025788 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 10 Jul 88

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus will form a preparatory committee which will form structures and mechanisms for the proposed \$10-billion Marshall aid plan for the Philippines. Manglapus said the preparatory committee will be composed of the ministerial level, representatives from the Philippines, the (?authorities) of Southeast Asian nations, and donor countries. These will develop mechanisms which will be adopted to carry out the Mini-Marshall Plan. The formation of the committee was disclosed by Secretary Manglapus upon his arrival from Bangkok where he attended the 21st foreign ministers meeting of ASEAN. He revealed that although the proposed donor countries had expressed positive attitude towards the plan, none of them has

given firm and specific commitment. The donor countries being eyed for the plan are the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Japan, and the European Community.

Paper Reports Survey About U.S. Bases

HK1107062388 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 11 Jul 88 p 4

["Social Climate" column by Mahar Mangahas: "What the Filipinos Think About the U.S. and Its Bases"]

[Text] A number of recent newspaper items have been speculating on what might be the result of a referendum on the U.S. bases. What does the survey data bank of Social Weather Stations [SWS] have to say on this matter?

The first general issue is the extent of trust of Filipinos in the sincerity of the U.S. government. We have been monitoring this by means of the following test statement:

"Karamihan sa mga hangaring mangyari ng gobyerno ng US sa Pilipinas ay nakabubuti sa mga Pilipino. [Most of what the U.S. government wants to happen in the Philippines is good for the Filipinos.]"

Note that this refers not to the American people but to the American government. The percentage who agree with this statement minus the percentage who disagree with it is what we term as the margin of confidence among Filipinos in the U.S. government's intentions.

The allowances for sampling error in these surveys are plus or minus 3 percent for national level and plus or minus 6 percent for the Metro Manila [MM] level.

Our surveys have resulted in the following margins:

July 1985—36 percent (Philippines), 16 percent (Metro Manila) [MM]

May 1986—40 percent (Philippines), 17 percent (MM)

October 1986—36 percent (Philippines), 17 percent (MM)

September 1987—not available (Philippines),—7 percent (MM)

October 1987—26 percent (Philippines), 6 percent (MM)

March 1988—not available (Philippines), 6 percent (MM)

One can see that Metro Manilans are much more skeptical about the U.S. government than Filipinos as a whole. The surveys also show that the margin of confidence has dropped substantially over the past three years; it was even negative in Metro Manila last September, due, we think, to the reports of possible partisanship of some U.S. officials with the Honasan group.

The first time we have a survey item on the U.S. bases was in July 1985. The item, in the agree-disagree format, was rather crude: "The U.S. bases should be kept in the Philippines." The result was that 43 percent agreed and 23 percent disagreed.

Late in 1986, Leticia Shahani, impending senatorial candidate, rightly pointed out that the survey item had no time frame. We agreed with her that the July 1985 results did not imply that the dominant view among Filipinos was to host the U.S. bases forever, and promised to improve the item wording.

Since then we have, first of all, checked on the awareness of Filipinos about the bases. In March 1987, 33 percent said they were unaware of the bases, in October 1987 this was 26 percent. (The high unawareness rates are in rural Visayas and rural Mindanao.)

Then the survey interviewer informs the respondent that the present bases agreement expires in 1991, and asks him/her to choose which among certain preformulated options on the bases is closest to his/her opinion.

One option is to retain the bases even beyond 1991 under the present arrangement, on the explicit premise that Philippine benefits from the agreement are already large. In March 1987, this option was chosen by 32 percent; in October 1987 it was only 22 percent.

This 'Rightist' sentiment for keeping the present bases agreement is, interestingly enough, more popular in the urban areas than in the rural ones. Nevertheless, it is clearly declining over time. In Metro Manila, this sentiment was held by 42 percent in March 1987, by 36 percent in October 1987, and by only 30 percent in March 1988 (no national survey is available yet for 1988).

A second option is to remove the bases as soon as possible, without waiting for 1991. This 'Leftist' option was chosen by 7 percent in the first survey and by 5 percent in the second; there is no real difference between the two.

A third option is to just allow the bases agreement to terminate in 1991, without renewal. This got 12 percent the first time and 8 percent the second time, which is only a slight, change.

A fourth option is that the decision to retain or not to retain the bases after 1991 should depend on whether the Philippines gets enough additional benefits (the term used is *pakinabang* [benefits] from the new agreement. This rose significantly from 15 percent in the first survey to 24 percent in the second, and so has just about overtaken the 'Rightist' option in terms of popularity.

The difference between the sum of the scores on the four options and 100 percent is accounted for by those unaware of the presence of the bases and those aware of

them but with as yet no clear stand on them. These were 31 percent in the October survey, or more than enough people to tilt the balance, and are the obvious target for referendum lobbyists.

We at SWS see the nuclear arms question as a most significant factor in the steady evolution of Filipino public opinion away from keeping the status quo on the U.S. bases.

The presumption that the bases have nuclear weapons, whatever the U.S. government admits or does not admit, has been growing very rapidly in Metro Manila: 56 percent in March 1987, 61 percent in October 1987 and 71 percent in March 1988. This trend is bound to spill over to other urban areas and even to rural ones.

All in all, the survey data point to a great erosion of implicit trust among Filipinos for the U.S. government and to a rapidly growing dissatisfaction with the bases agreement in its present form. In the long run, government officials will have to make their decisions within the constraints of domestic public opinion, as much in the Philippines as in the United States.

President Aquino Holds Weekly Radio Program

[Slantlines denote passages in English]

HK1107033188 [Editorial report] Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog at 1300 GMT on 10 July carries a 50-minute live program entitled "Magtanong sa Pangulo [Ask the President]" in which President Corazon Aquino answers listeners' questions, most of which are phoned in, while others are relayed by moderator Orly Punzalan. The president began by reporting on her recently concluded trip to Samar where she said she checked up on government projects because "it is important to follow up such schemes to ensure that they are being properly implemented." She said she addressed the people at a gymnasium and told them about government projects for 1988-89. She said the Development Bank of the Philippines will help corn farmers set up warehouses for their produce. /"This is the first time that I was meeting with the Regional Development Council of Region 8."/ The original plan was for the meeting to be held either in Tacloban or in Catbalogan. But as I was told that the situation in Samar is more problematic, it was decided it would be better for me to go there."

Mrs Aquino said her son Noyon, who accompanied her on the trip, overheard a Samareno express surprise over the president's visit because "it is not election time, so why has the president come here?" Mrs Aquino said, /"I am very encouraged by the feedback that I got/ because, you know, I dislike going around the provinces as I had to during election campaigns to ask for people's votes. I prefer visiting various provinces to tell people what their government is doing for them. It was very good that I had this opportunity to talk with the members of the Regional Development Council [RDC]. This council, by

the way, is composed of the governors, city mayors and regional directors. We also have representatives from the private sector; if the RDC chairman comes from the government, then the co-chairman has to come from the private sector."

The president also discussed the work of electricity cooperatives which will generate more power for the region. She said she met with the Cebuanos and was very impressed with what she was told by Governor Lito Osmena who is chairman of the RDC in Region 7. He told her unemployment is now down to 4 percent in his province and economic growth is 20 percent. He also reported the near-elimination of dynamite fishing, and Mrs Aquino said she hoped the rest of the country will follow suit and protect the coastlines. She also mentioned that a foreign investor, Timex Company, is doing very well in Cebu, and that rattan furniture-makers are now judged the best producers in the world. "Whenever I hear such success stories, I really feel inspired and know we can solve our problems. /All it needs are the right people in the right places," she said.

A Naga City resident said she is seeking justice for her husband who was killed by five Constabulary soldiers in April 1987. She said she filed a suit against the authorities in Camp Ibalon in Legazpi City and sent a letter to Camp Aguinaldo, but she received no reply. Mrs Aquino offered her condolences and said she is ordering Armed Forces chief General Renato de Villa to look into this case and report to her on it as soon as possible.

President Aquino also answered questions about highway construction in Camarines Norte; financing for Davao del Norte projects; Manila garbage collection; aid for a government employee in Legazpi City who claims he was illegally terminated; Zamboanga del Sur flood-control projects; unpaid benefits; and 13th-month wages for terminated workers in Palawan and Cebu. She also said that some requests for assistance over this radio program in late 1987 and 1988 on the matter of livelihood projects, sewage systems, illegal logging problems and other matters have been fulfilled, showing that all requests are being faithfully followed up.

Senate Committee to Slash Proposed Military Budget
HK0907083188 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
9 Jul 88 pp 1, 15

[Text] The Senate committee on national defense and security said yesterday it will slash the proposed P23.1-billion budget of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).

Sen. Ernesto M. Maceda, committee chairman, said the military budget was not thoroughly prepared and reviewed as he noted many "quantum" increases in several items such as ammunition and pensions.

Maceda's statement followed complaints of Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos to House Speaker Ramon V. Mitra Jr. that Senator Maceda keeps asking the same question on the military establishment's budget.

The proposed P23.1-billion budget represents a 43-percent increase over the current AFP budget of P13 billion.

"The questions we ask are no different from the questions asked of other departments when their budgets are presented to the Senate," Maceda said.

He added that it is the responsibility of the Senate, as guardian of the people's mandate, to scrutinize the AFP's budget "down to the field level."

He cited the urgency of looking "very deeply" into the AFP budget as Department of National Defense (DND) officials admitted in yesterday's committee hearing that there was no "real review" of the various items before the final AFP budget was submitted.

Maceda, however, did not give a specific percentage slash in the military's proposed budget but said the "normal annual increase" should be 15 percent of previous allocations.

AFP officials have to justify the P23.1-billion budget, Maceda said.

Members of the Cabinet should welcome the congressional budget hearings as part of the normal processes in a republican form of government, he added.

"My unbiased impression is that they cannot justify it," Maceda said of the proposed P228.9-billion budget of the national government for 1989.

He said the hearings being conducted by his committee are part of the Senate's budget oversight function.

How the budget is being spent must be reported out quarterly, he added.

He pointed to the proposed ammunition purchase of the Philippine Constabulary (PC) and the Philippine Navy (PN) for 1989 which are P87.5 million and P89.5 million, respectively.

The current PC and PN budgets for ammunition purchases are P2.5 million and P2 million, respectively.

"There's just no systematic procedure to account for the ammunition purchases and how it would be used," Maceda said.

Both Maceda and opposition Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile said they suspect that the "bloated" amount for ammunition purchases was a "set up for misuse, non-use, illegal sale, misdelivery or non-delivery."

"Some AFP officers have been reported selling ammunition," Maceda said.

Soldiers, on the other hand, just fire their guns into the air during firefights, Enrile added.

Meanwhile, Col. Santos Gabison, former chief of staff of Brig. Gen. Jesus Hermosa committee that the anti-insurgency campaign will be won in three years with a "98-percent chance of success."

Gabison, a 1967 Philippine Military Academy (PMA) graduate and now chief of operations at Camp Aguinaldo, said the success is based on the "right approach" of the AFP which is to win the hearts of the people.

"In due time, there will be a turn in the tide (of war)," Gabison said as he explained that an internal development in the AFP has been taking place.

Columnist Assesses 'Radical Left' Movement
HK0507094988 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 5 Jul 88 p 4

["On The Other Hand" Column By Antonio C. Abaya:
"Understanding the Left"]

[Text] In order to understand the Radical Left, it is necessary to acknowledge that its members are motivated by the most noble of intentions. Their love of country, their concern for the poor, their sense of justice, their readiness and capacity to endure privation and hardship for the sake of their ideals, must be recognized and applauded. These are virtues sadly lacking in bourgeois society. If the burgis want to overcome the Marxist-Leninist challenge, they must learn to emulate and surpass the dedication and activism of the Radical Left.

Having said this, I must, however, criticize the Radical Left, as I have consistently done, for their insistence on their obsolete and discredited methodologies.

For purposes of evaluation and analysis, the Radical Left must be divided into two major components: the hardliners, who opt for the armed struggle; and the moderates, who choose the legal, aboveground arena, either through the parliamentary struggle of the Partido ng Bayan, or through the united front struggle of the cause-oriented fronts of the National Democratic Front.

The hardliners, of course, are the NPAs and the Sparrow assassination brigades. Their chief guru is Joma Sison [Jose Maria Sison], the Last of the Great Maoists, who apparently has been reincarnated as the Last of the Great Stalinists as well. Which means that Joma and his followers are hopelessly locked in the rhetoric of the class struggle.

The moderates are the so-called Legal Left who choose to remain above-ground, not so much because of cowardice or love of bourgeois comforts, as because of their perception that they can best serve the Cause by staying and working for it where they are.

Even though they operate within the legal democratic space of bourgeois society, I consider them an integral part of the Radical Left because their societal goals are not much different from those of the hardliners, who have opted to engage in the armed struggle. And these goals are to destroy the bourgeois state and replace it with a Dictatorship of the proletariat, where the Communist Party and its clones would have a monopoly of power. Demands for a pluralistic coalition are a temporary bargaining position, while they are still outside looking in. The Revolution would not be complete until total control of state power is achieved.

The high priest of the legal Radical Left is nationalist historian Tato Constantino, and he is assisted at the altar by such worthies as Dodong Nemenzo, Randy and Karina David, Etta Rosales, Ed de la Torre, Nelia Sancho, Crispin Beltran, Jaime Tadeo, the indestructible Nemesio Prudents, and my friend Boy Morales, for whom I have the greatest respect. They will vehemently deny that they are communists, membership in the Party being a criminal offense in this country. But they will not deny that they are Marxist-Leninists, the difference being essentially a small matter of membership cards.

The legal Radical Left officially eschew the armed struggle, but they give aid and comfort to those who wage it. And when push comes to shove, if and when the NPAs come to within striking distance of Malacanang, the moderates will not rise to defend bourgeois society but will rush to welcome and embrace the NPAs.

A rung or two below the Legal Left are the national democrats or nat-dems. They are partly converts from the burgis, who have not yet assimilated the finer points of Marxism-Leninism. Their sympathy and enthusiasm for the Cause have outstripped their ability to grasp and accept the Revealed Truths. Under their category would fall Senator Tanada, Boni Gillego, the PnB [Partido ng Bayan—people's party] twins Garduce and Andolana, Maris Diokno, Ed Garcia and a whole slew of liberated nuns.

Even lower than the nat-dems are Lenin's Useful Fools especially in media, who have absolutely no understanding of or sympathy for Marxism-Leninism, but who wittingly or unwittingly support the Cause because of their psychotic obsession with the low-IQ Americans.

Both the hardliners and moderates of the Radical Left, as well as some of the nat-dems, believe in the Marxist-Hegelian concept that human society will eventually evolve into the Ideal Final Stage of Communism, where the state will wither away and everyone will live happily ever after.

During the Philippine Futuristic Society symposium on what the Philippines would be like under a Communist regime, Marxist-Leninist Teodosio Lansang, a professor at Prudente's PUP [Polytechnic University of the Philippines], voiced the rather heretical view that Communism was illusory and unattainable. He claimed that Lenin said so, but he did not cite chapter and verse, so I cannot verify this claim. At any rate, he also said that we are at the mercy of historical forces over which we have no control, a standard Marxist position.

When I interpellated him, I said that I agreed with him 100 percent that Communism was illusory and unattainable. But then, I pressed him, if this is so, what are these historical forces leading us to, the standard Marxist dogma being that these historical forces inevitably lead to Communism.

Professor Lansang really went on a limb by replying that in some societies these forces lead to capitalism, in others to socialism (presumably, allegedly scientific socialism). But then he injected the standard Leninist position that capitalism inevitably leads to imperialism. I protested that three of the most highly developed capitalist countries—Japan, Sweden and Switzerland—are not imperialistic at all. He made the lame reply that Japan was imperialistic in the past (so was Sweden I might have added), but I countered that we were talking of the future.

At this point, we were interrupted by the moderator who reminded us that other people wanted to speak also. Professor Lansang's maverick views would have merited an axe blow to the head during Stalin's time. But it was refreshing to hear a Filipino Marxist-Leninist discuss ideological matters, instead of the tiresome horse manure of American imperialism.

Leftist Group Issues Manifesto on U.S. Bases
HK1107055588 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER*
in English 11 Jul 88 p 6

[Bayan (Bagong Alyansang Makabayan—New Nationalist Alliance)-Mindanao Manifesto: "Here Comes Mr. Shultz: Are We To Fall For The American Logic...Again?"—passages in boldface as published]

[Text] If the U.S. Bases are here to protect the Philippines from "communism," how come they were established as early as 1902 when neither a "communist" state nor a "communist" threat ever existed. How come the Bases failed to protect and defend the country against the brutal Japanese invasion during World War II?

Don't Believe the American Logic.

The Bases do not secure us. They are, in fact, the cause of our insecurity. The Bases are used in projecting the U.S. bully role as self-appointed "policeman of the world."

Unnecessarily dragging us in such conflicts as the Korean and Vietnam wars and now, in its interventionist adventure in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East.

The Bases are likewise magnets of nuclear attacks from enemies of the U.S. and not necessarily our's. Again dragging us into the ever-present threat of a nuclear holocaust.

Implement the Nuclear-Free Provision of the Constitution!

Scrap the Bases Agreement! Convert the Bases to Peaceful Use!

If the U.S. Bases contribute to our economy and economic development, how come we are in an economic crisis? How come 70 percent of the Filipino people live below the poverty line and more than half of us are either jobless or underemployed? How come U.S. multinational corporations control so much land in fact, about one-fourth of the choicest arable lands in Mindanao (in addition to the over 240,000 hectares that the Bases occupy) while millions of our peasants are landless?

Don't Believe the American Logic.

The Bases do not contribute to our economy. Nor to our economic development. The bases are in fact enforcers and protectors of the U.S. economic exploitation of our country. Our natural resources and skillful workers. The Bases are the American guns, loaded and pointed at our heads to force us to perpetual underdevelopment and impose American neo-colonial domination of our country.

Free the Philippines from Economic Bondage and Exploitation!

Scrap the Bases Agreement! Convert the Bases to Productive Use!

If the U.S. is sincere and honest about our "special relations," how come they neither confirm nor deny the existence of nuclear weapons and nuclear-capable ships and planes in the Bases which put our nation's very survival on the line? How come our women and children are forced to prostitution, drug addiction and other vices? How come Filipino Base workers received much lesser compensation than other nationals working in U.S. facilities? How come our laws are mocked upon by erring U.S. servicemen?

Don't Believe the American Logic.

The "special relations" that the Americans invoke is the master puppet relation that has ever since ruled our "friendship" since the forced annexation of the Philippines at the turn of the century. This relationship is one of an imperialist power over a virtual colon, so how could it be any special? Perhaps, special to the same

ruling elites that control our two countries and peoples...like the partnership of the US-Marcos Dictatorship, like the collusion of the US-Aquino Regime! But have we not learned the wise lessons that the U.S. promotes and protects its interests-imperialist interests-alone. And nothing more?

Assert Philippine Sovereignty and Independence!

Scrap the Bases Agreement! Dismantle the U.S. Bases!

TAMA NA ANG 'OPTIONS OPEN'

SOBRA NA ANG ESTADOS UNIDOS

ISARA NA ANG MGA BASE MILITAR! [Enough of the 'Options Open']

The United States is Too Much

Shut Down the Military Bases!]

[Signed] Bayan-Mindanao Committed. Consistent. For national Freedom and Democracy.

8 July Student Protest Action Unsuccessful
HK0907025788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0200 GMT 9 Jul 88

[Text] Yesterday's protest action by students and parents was reportedly unsuccessful. Our correspondent Tony Valencia has more details.

[Begin recording] This third school boycott launched by the National Union of Students of the Philippines [NUSP] and the League of Filipino Students [LFS] was unsuccessful as it failed to paralyze classes in the university belt area as well as in the Mendiola consortium. Only a handful of members from the two organizations took part in the mass action.

Except for Adamson University, where 300 students set up a barricade in the school to stop students from entering the campus, the so-called students' protest part two may be said to be a failure. Minor disturbances broke out in Adamson University when truncheon-wielding policemen dispersed the barricade, resulting in the arrest of some boycotting students. Meanwhile, in the university belt area and the Mendiola consortium, members of the NUSP and LFS tried to initiate a boycott of classes but failed to catch the students' attention and classes were held as usual. In the afternoon, less than 1,000 joined the march to Malacanang to press for a complete rollback of tuition fees as well as for other academic demands.

However, despite the failure of this third boycott, Erin Tanada of NUSP and Nathaniel Santiago of LFS both promised to continue the protest action until their demands are met. The next boycott is scheduled for 15 to 27 July so as to coincide with the opening of Congress.

Tony Valencia reporting for Philippine Broadcasting System. [end recording]

Rebel Priest Heads Regional Revolutionary Body
HK1007075688 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English
0300 GMT 10 Jul 88

[Text] The military says seized documents from rebels show that Catholic rebel priest Father Francisco Navarro was appointed secretary general of the Northeastern Mindanao Regional Revolutionary Committee. Navarro is reportedly organizing various tribes in Agusan, Surigao, and Bukidnon into a federation to set up an autonomous region. The military disclosed that Navarro's group has formed a tribal federation to gain political clout to compensate for setbacks the NPA suffered lately. The tribal federation that Navarro formed is reportedly called Tribal Communities Association, and the group plans to raid various military installations to get more guns for the rebels.

'Top' Communist Leader Arrested in Manila
HK1007044088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0427 GMT
10 Jul 88

[Text] Manila, July 10 (AFP)—The Army has captured a top communist insurgent leader and three other guerrillas, military spokesmen said here Sunday.

George Madlos, a member of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) central committee, and his group were arrested by army intelligence agents after a brief chase in a suburban Manila avenue on Saturday, army spokesmen said.

The group has been under military surveillance for weeks and was captured on its way to a meeting of rebel leaders directing communist guerrilla activities in the large southern island of Mindanao, they said.

Mr. Madlos, who also heads the CPP regional committee in northeastern Mindanao, was captured with southern Mindanao party head Valeriano Alvarado and two rebel communications experts, military spokesmen said.

The Army later raided a suspected rebel safehouse east of Manila and seized documents, a computer and sophisticated communications equipment, they said.

An army statement said the confiscated materials "reveal the extent and the sophistication with which communist terrorists carry out their operations."

The CPP leads a 19-year-old rebellion by New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas, officially estimated at 25,000 men and operating in one-fifth of the country's 41,000 villages.

NPA 'Finance Officer' Arrested in Manila
HK0907085788 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
9 Jul 88 pp 1, 17

[By Robert Requintina]

[Text] An official of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA) based in Hong Kong was captured by troops of the PC Capital Regional Command (Capcom) last Saturday in Quezon City [QC] Brig Gen. Alexander Aguirre, PC Capcom chief, announced yesterday.

Arrested was Noel C. Villalba, 38, who has a P70,000 price on his head as suspected finance officer of the CPP-NPA international department.

Villalba was nabbed in barangay Kuliat, Tandang Sora Ave., QC, last July 2 after arriving from Hong Kong.

Found in his possession was a clutch bag containing a .32 caliber revolver and subversive documents.

Aguirre said that charges of illegal possession of firearms were filed before the QC fiscal's office. A bail bond of P150,000 was fixed for his temporary liberty.

Aguirre said Villalba was a member of the Eastern Visayas Regional Party Committee (RPC) press bureau in 1972 and secretary of the Bohol Island Provincial Party Committee in 1973. A year later, he joined the Eastern Visayas Regional Committee.

"Villalba gave us vital information on the CPP-NPA financial operations," Aguirre said.

Villalba is now detained at Camp Bagong Diwa headquarters in Bicutan, Tagig.

Military authorities said that Villalba is one of the CPP-NPA officials soliciting funds from foreign communist groups in Japan, Australia, and European countries.

Villalba made Hong Kong his base where he picked up the money to be brought into the country, Aguirre said.

The Capcom chief said Villalba was commuting regularly between Manila and Hong Kong to transact business for the CPP-NPA.

Aguirre ordered all police superintendents in metro Manila to step up police visibility.

"This means that there must be a qualitative and quantitative improvement of police deployment with mobile patrols linking up with foot patrols," he added.

Aguirre said "I am doing this because we are challenged by the communist rebels who said that they will hit more lawmen."

"But we should not be affected by their pronouncements. The more we should patrol and move," he said.

The Capcom chief directed his staff and deputies to conduct inspections in the field to supervise the patrol teams.

Aguirre is expected to meet today all police station commanders, superintendents, and top military officers to coordinate their operations and prevent any mistake encounter.

"The National Capital Region Defense Command (NCRDC) under Brig. Gen. Rodolfo Biazon will also coordinate with the Metro-Politan Police Force (MPF), Aguirre said.

To avoid any mistake encounter, Aguirre said there must be coordination with Capcom headquarters and the MPF Operations Center.

When lawmen enter an area, they must coordinate with the police in the place where they operate, Aguirre said.

Reportedly Raised Funds Overseas

HK0907034588 Hong Kong AFP in English 0324 GMT
9 Jul 88

[Text] Manila, July 9 (AFP)—A high-ranking member of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) who regularly travelled to Hong Kong to solicit funds for the rebels has been arrested here, a military spokesman said Saturday.

Noel Villalba, 38, was arrested on July 2 in the Manila suburb of Quezon City and was undergoing interrogation, the spokesman said.

Mr. Villalba regularly travelled between Manila and Hong Kong to solicit money for the CPP and has admitted to conducting fund-raising activities among CPP supporters in Japan, Australia and Europe, the spokesman added.

He had just returned from Hong Kong when he was arrested, the spokesman said.

The DAILY INQUIRER newspaper Saturday quoted Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre as saying that Mr. Villalba "had given us a wealth of information on how they undertake undertake their undercover financial operations."

Thailand

Prime Minister Prem Meets Prince Sihanouk *BK0807084188 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai* *1300 GMT 7 Jul 88*

[Text] At 1500 today at Government House, CGDK President Prince Sihanouk—on the occasion of his visit to Thailand—called on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon. Spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office Michai Wirawathaya assigned Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi to report on the results of the meeting, the gist of which is as follows: Prince Sihanouk thanked the Thai Government, their majesties the king and queen, the prime minister, and the Thai people for supporting the efforts over the past 9 years to resolve the Cambodian problem and to achieve independence for Cambodia. He also reaffirmed his full cooperation with ASEAN. The CGDK factions will join the Jakarta meeting on 25 July. Participants of the meeting will include those directly involved: the four Khmer factions; Vietnam, which has invaded and occupied Cambodia; the host country, Indonesia; and other ASEAN countries concerned.

The prime minister welcomed the fact that Prince Sihanouk is accepted by all parties. Thailand and other ASEAN members will support his efforts to solve the Cambodian problem, which has dragged on for a long time. The Thai Government has always given support to the CGDK. The prime minister's recent visit to the USSR and Thailand's talks with Vietnam were aimed at effectively solving the Cambodian problem.

On the occasion, Prince Sihanouk said that the prime minister's address to the opening of the ASEAN ministerial meeting was very significant. He thanked the prime minister for supporting the proposal for the establishment of an international peacekeeping force in Cambodia as part of a comprehensive Cambodian settlement, in addition to the formation of a quadripartite government, to prevent further fighting.

Prime Minister Prem expressed his confidence that Vietnam will give its cooperation in the forthcoming talks, which will be conducive for peace.

Prem Receives ASEAN Dialogue Partners *BK0807095388 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai* *1300 GMT 7 Jul 88*

[Text] At 1400 today at Government House, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila led representatives of four ASEAN dialogue partners, who are in Thailand to attend the meeting with ASEAN foreign ministers between 7 to 9 July, to pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon. Others attending the meeting included Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, the prime minister's secretary general; and Michai Wirawathaya, spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office. The Prime Minister's Office spokesman

reported on the results of the meeting, the gist of which says: The prime minister told the foreign ministers of the ASEAN dialogue partners that ASEAN has been set up for 21 years and it should play a role in seeking peace in Cambodia. The prime minister stressed that all parties involved in the Cambodian problem, for a long time, have jointly tried to seek a solution to the problem. He believed that the attempt to seek peace for Cambodia this time will probably succeed, although it may be time-consuming.

Representatives of the ASEAN dialogue partners said that the Cambodian problem could not be settled in a short time. They cited as an example the Afghan problem, which still has not yet been totally settled despite a peace agreement having been reached. The Cambodian and the Afghan problems are different. The U.S. secretary of state pointed out that previously, Afghanistan was divided by various administrative bodies. The USSR has tried to establish a strong central government for Afghanistan, but its attempt failed at the end. When the USSR withdraws its troops from Afghanistan, there is no person who is respected by and accepted to the Afghan people. As for the Cambodian problem, there is CGDK President Prince Sihanouk who is a most important person respected and trusted by the Cambodian people—a key factor in resolving the problem. China, which has been playing a role in this issue, is ready to give its cooperation.

The spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office reported that another important point is their agreement on the setting up of an international peacekeeping force in Cambodia to prevent conflict.

Sitthi Hails ASEAN Ministerial Meetings *BK1007040088 Bangkok THE NATION in English* *10 Jul 88 p 2*

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday hailed the success of this week's ASEAN meetings and those with its dialogue partners.

Sitthi, speaking with reporters, said ASEAN has become "more flexible" in its search for peace in Southeast Asia and that he believed the upcoming Jakarta informal meeting could be a possible first step to a solution of the ten-year-old Kampuchean conflict.

If the July 25 talks failed, ASEAN could still proceed with other means to reach that goal, he said, adding that the settlement of the problem would benefit Thailand both economically and politically.

Sitthi said he earlier informed Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach that if the Kampuchean problem was resolved, the whole region would turn into the "golden peninsula" with increased tradings and investment between ASEAN countries and the three Indochinese countries, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Thailand would greatly benefit from border tradings, various joint ventures and construction projects due to its proximity to the three countries, Sitthi said.

Thai fishermen would have access to legal fishing in new waters, according to Sitthi.

Moreover, a durable solution to the Kampuchean problem would free Thailand from the current threat along the Thai-Kampuchean border, perhaps freeing parts of the defence budget to further spur the development of the country.

Sitthi noted that ASEAN's dialogue partners "agreed that Thailand has a very bright economic prospect." He added that the compliments were made from observations of the Thai people's eagerness and their hard-working attitudes.

Sitthi said the meeting also helped provide the dialogue partners with a fresh account justifying ASEAN as the most important region of investment and economic prosperity in the near future.

Daily on ASEAN Avoiding U.S. Bases Issue
BK1107022388 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
11 Jul 88 p 6

[Editorial: "Bases: The Issue That Was Avoided"]

[Text] In the complicated, subtle minuet of dialogue and diplomacy that is an ASEAN conference, the organisation tends to become obsessed with particular issues and avoid tackling more pertinent—and potentially divisive—Southeast Asian affairs.

The latest meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers and their counterparts from more distant powers was no exception. The six-day session was spent in an orgy of agreement over what to think of the Indochinese refugee and Kampuchean problems. Little, if anything, appears to have been said about what should be among the most pressing matters for the participants: the future of American bases in the region.

Philippine foreign secretary Raul Manglapus has rightly asked why ASEAN does not take a unified stand on the US bases in the Philippines since the matter concerns regional security.

Indeed, Mr Manglapus wonders why, if there is agreement that the Soviet presence at Cam Ranh Bay must be countered, and if there is a consensus that the US bases should remain in the Philippines (there have been no eager offers for alternative locations) why hasn't ASEAN rallied to Manila's support in the negotiations with Washington?

The answer is that ASEAN shuns division and a matter as heated as the US bases does not make for harmony.

That is one reason the foreign ministers chose to focus last week on Kampuchea to the exclusion of almost all else. While Kampuchea is of unquestioned regional importance, it is remarkable that the matter of the US bases at Clark and Subic Bay apparently did not feature in the six days of talks.

"Why should the Philippines alone take the political responsibility?" asks Mr Manglapus. It is a good question and one that, had the foreign minister chosen to ask it of his colleagues, probably would have met with tied tongues.

President Corazon Aquino has enough on her hands trying to rebuild democracy, rescue her economy from debt and fight back an insurgency. Should she also be expected to take on single-handedly an issue that is of vital regional importance on the one hand yet so domestically explosive on the other?

The Philippines has a right to expect its regional allies to show support for hammering out a deal that meets the strategic needs of Southeast Asia, China, Japan and the US while at the same time accommodating Filipino sensitivity, a natural aftermath of colonial rule.

It is on the level of openness and cooperation on touchy issues such as this that ASEAN should judge the success of its future meetings.

ASEAN Stand on Khmer Rouge Assessed
BK1007042088 Bangkok THE NATION in English
10 Jul 88 p 7

[Editorial by Kawi Chongkithawon: "The Time's Not Right as Yet"]

[Text] What emerged from the ASEAN meeting last week was not simply a reaffirmation by ASEAN nations and the West but their determination—the Khmer Rouge must not be allowed to return to power ever again. They agreed that sooner or later the communist Khmer guerrillas must disarm and integrate themselves. Unfortunately, they decided that this is not the time to pressure the Khmer Rouge.

Last week proved to be a tough week for Prince Norodom Sihanouk. He was as mercurial as he could be. The prince successfully convinced the Khmer Rouge to attend the upcoming Jakarta informal talks in late July and at the same time persuaded them to accept the presence of international peace-keeping forces after all Vietnamese troops have left. But before he could do that, he seemed to juggle his positions on the peace-keeping force. Finally, he ended up eating his own words.

It appeared that ASEAN countries were all too ready to accept Sihanouk's unpredictability. It is part of the game, really. ASEAN has already asked their allies to help with the financing and setting up of the proposed

force. Without delay, Japan committed itself financially. Tokyo is also willing to dispatch non-military personnel to supervise elections in Kampuchea.

A peace-keeping force is crucial, not only to pre-empt any Khmer Rouge attempt to regain control of the new Kampuchea, but also to prevent Vietnamese troops from gulping up Phnom Penh again.

But for the time being, all of Sihanouk's supporters, minus China, will loudly remind the world of the past atrocities committed by the communist guerrillas. At present, that is the best thing they can do, at least before a concrete timetable of a total Vietnamese troop pullout is being worked out. Nobody trusts Hanoi, it seems.

Sihanouk minced no words when he accused Vietnam of wanting Khmer Rouge guerrillas to regain power in Kampuchea to provide a pretext for a second invasion of his country. The international task now is to assure that the Khmer Rouge cannot make such a move or even contemplate it. Then, Vietnam will have no reason to be there.

With this objective in mind, everyone is hoping that the Jakarta talks will produce some results (for a change). In that sense, the peace talks are extremely important. For the first time conflicting Kampuchean factions will meet with each other and discuss. Later on, they will be joined by representatives from Vietnam, Thailand, Laos and other ASEAN countries. The Kampucheans may not agree on anything, but that hardly matters. It is unofficial.

In case there are true breakthroughs, let all the parties concerned keep their fingers crossed. Perhaps then the outcome will actually be enforced.

What matters at this juncture is Vietnam's real intention. The ASEAN meeting last week was really the first time both ASEAN countries and their dialogue partners honestly addressed what they would eventually do about the Khmer Rouge. To avoid this point at this time would have been embarrassing.

The West, besides condemning the Khmer Rouge, is actually doing something. The United States has discussed the issue with China, which recently indicated that the communist guerrillas could not become a dominant force in Kampuchea. That much was clear.

But nobody has yet pressured Thailand, which has close ties with the Khmer Rouge. Washington is not ready to do so even though key congressmen and Khmer refugees continue to fuel the anti-Khmer Rouge sentiment. Thai-US ties are too precious to even consider straining with awkward demands at this time.

ASEAN and the West know full well how important the Khmer Rouge chip is to the whole Kampuchean settlement. Certainly, it will not be easy to disarm 40,000 fully armed warriors. Why should they discard this wild card now? Play the Khmer Rouge off Vietnam while it is still possible.

That is exactly what Thailand and China are doing. Throughout the past ten years, the Thais have generously helped arm the Khmer Rouge in their fight against the Vietnamese troops. The Khmer Rouge are serious guerrillas who can and do inflict tremendous casualties on Vietnam. But changes are in the air.

Thailand is bolder now. Premier Prem Tinsulanon has discussed the possibility of Vietnam acceding to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, which was signed in Bali in 1976, after the Kampuchean conflict is solved.

Prem's overture was deliberate. If a viable solution to the conflict is found, Thailand would like to see the treaty's elements be incorporated. That being said, Thailand will observe the treaty's principles of non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs and the non-use of force.

That is the closest thing that Thailand can say, or is willing to commit to at this time. Vietnam's troop withdrawal last year, now taken as genuine, has provided the impetus for new thinking within the Foreign Ministry. If further troops are pulled out and something concrete results from the Jakarta meeting, then Thailand can go all out on the Khmer Rouge issue.

But there is no need to fear. Thailand will not denounce the Khmer Rouge. The Thais will attempt to exert pressure on the communist guerrillas only when they are convinced that Vietnam is playing an honest hand. And when Thailand moves on the Khmer Rouge, China will follow suit.

Activities of Japanese Foreign Minister Uno

Calls on Prime Minister Prem

BK0907045688 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1300 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] At 1500 today, Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon. The Japanese foreign minister is in Bangkok to participate in the 7-9 July conference between ASEAN and its dialogue partners. Also present at the meeting were Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, the prime minister's secretary general, and government spokesman Michai Wirawathaya.

Summing up the meeting, Michai said the Japanese foreign minister said Thailand has developed and progressed considerably, particularly economically, since he visited the country 28 years ago. He said Thai economic

policy has brought in numerous foreign joint ventures, similar to Japan in the post World War II era when it had to rely on and seek foreign assistance. It is now time for Japan to repay other countries through assistance. It will increase foreign assistance to 50,000 million yen and will cooperate in solutions to problems in Asia and other regions for the sake of peace. In particular, Japan will play a significant role in using its resources to organize an international peacekeeping force in Cambodia, details of which will be discussed further.

Michai said the Japanese foreign minister said that Thai-Japanese relations have proceeded well for over a century, evident by the investment in Thailand by many leading Japanese companies. Although they have encountered some problems, the problems are minor.

Michai said Gen Prem informed the Japanese foreign minister that there are no problems in Thai-Japanese relations; any problems that exist concern application, and are not caused by policy. He thanked the Japanese Government for its continued assistance. He suggested that in regard to a trend toward a growing Thai trade deficit with Japan, some issues have been resolved, but some have not, particularly in trade and investment.

Japan is Thailand's biggest trading partner. Recently, Thailand appealed to Japan to lower restrictions on 13 Thai exports and the Japanese foreign minister was asked to act on the matter. Regarding Japanese investment projects in Thailand, Thailand asked that Japan support them and consider earnest transfer of technology. The Thai prime minister said that unlike Thailand, Japan is fortunate it has no problem with its neighbors. He thanked Japan for assistance related to the Cambodian problem and emphasized Thailand's desire to promote ties with Japan, providing that they are equitable.

According to Michai, the Japanese foreign minister said Japan will try to act on the issues the prime minister brought out. Regarding the 13 Thai exports, he will ask the Japanese ambassador to report to him on which products could be acted upon immediately. On the trade balance, Japan will try to redress the issue vis a vis ASEAN. In the past 6 months, Japanese exports to ASEAN only amounted to 17 percent, and Japan will try to import more from ASEAN. Japanese investment in ASEAN in the first half of this year increased 10 percent as compared with the previous year. The Japanese foreign minister said he will earnestly consider the prime minister's proposals. He concluded that the Japanese Government and people conveyed their good wishes to their majesties the king and queen on the occasion.

Thanked for Efforts on Cambodia

*OW1107041588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0301 GMT
11 Jul 88*

[Text] Bangkok, July 11 KYODO—Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on Monday said that his government hails Japan's efforts toward Southeast Asia's regional

security, referring to Tokyo's offer to finance an international peacekeeping force in the event of a settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

In a meeting with his Japanese counterpart Sosuke Uno, Sitthi also said that Thailand appreciated Japan's diplomatic activity aimed at bringing Vietnam to the negotiating table to discuss ways toward ending the nine-year-old conflict.

Sitthi was referring to Japan's new initiative for Kampuchean peace which Uno unveiled at a joint foreign ministerial meeting held here last week between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its major western allies.

In a speech at the ASEAN meeting, Uno also expressed Japan's readiness to send personnel for an international committee to supervise any elections that would be held to finalize Kampuchea's peace process.

Thailand is encouraged by Japan's continued assistance for Indochinese refugees now living in camps in Thailand, Sitthi also said in the one-hour breakfast meeting with Uno, which was held toward the end of the latter's official visit here.

Uno visited a Kampuchean refugee camp in Thailand on Sunday.

Visits Cambodian Refugee Camp

*OW1007192988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT
10 Jul 88*

[Text] Surin, Thailand, July 10 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno visited a Kampuchean refugees camp in northeastern Thailand Sunday and pledged greater Japanese efforts to help resolve the Kampuchean problem under the initiative of resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

"We'd like to make increased contributions to achieving a solution to the Kampuchean conflict," Uno said at a welcome ceremony at Site B refugee camp after a 300-kilometer helicopter journey from Bangkok.

Referring to Indonesia-proposed Kampuchean peace negotiations set for July 25 near Jakarta, Uno said the informal meeting should evolve into a formal meeting and then an international conference to end the nine-year-old fighting.

Sihanouk's three-party resistance forces, the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government and Vietnam itself are expected to attend the meeting to make it the first such gathering of all those involved in the dispute.

Japan, the United States and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) gave their "full" support to Sihanouk in his bid to create an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea.

Speaking to a crowd of about 10,000, including many children, Uno renewed Japan's call for a total withdrawal of Vietnam troops from Kampuchea at an early date.

The refugee camp, nine kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border, has been giving temporary shelter to about 55,000 Kampucheans aligned with Sihanouk's resistance group.

The Kampucheans at the camp welcomed the Japanese foreign minister with banners reading "Vietnamese go home" and "we applaud Japan's policy toward the Cambodian (Kampuchean) problem."

Sihanouk's son, Prince Ranariddh, escorted Uno on a tour of the camp's facilities.

On Saturday, Uno held talks with Sihanouk on recent developments toward a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

Sihanouk is scheduled to visit Tokyo in early August as a government guest.

Uno has been visiting Thailand since last week to attend three days of annual consultations between ASEAN foreign ministers and their six dialogue partners, including Japan and the United States, where the Kampuchean problem was extensively discussed.

Working Group To Hold Meeting on Refugee Issue
BK1007053088 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0000 GMT 10 Jul 88

[Text] According to Sarot Chawanawirat, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz discussed the Indochinese refugee problem, which is an issue of common interest to the two sides. Sarot also disclosed that on 18 and 19 July there will be a meeting of a working group on the refugee problem that comprises units concerned and the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Prior to this meeting, the ASEAN countries will meet on 17 July to discuss preparations aimed at eventual solution to the refugee problem.

Editorial Urges More Effort
BK0807154588 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Editorial: "Another Step in ASEAN's Efforts to Resolve the Refugee Problem"]

[Text] In addition to the issue of resolving the Cambodian problem, another very interesting topic discussed at the 21st ASEAN ministerial meeting between 4 and 5 July was the search for measures to stop the exodus of Vietnamese boat people. It is generally known that during the past 2 to 3 years, instead of declining, the

number of Vietnamese boat people has increased, causing problems for resettlement in third countries. A large number of the boat people still remain in first asylum countries, especially ASEAN countries, making it a great burden to provide food for these refugees.

Thailand, which has a long border, has to take even more refugees at a time when it already has to shoulder the burden of feeding hundreds of thousands of refugees who have entered the country by land.

However, Thailand is pleased that, during the 21st ASEAN ministerial meeting in Bangkok, all ASEAN members agreed to step up seeking ways to stop the exodus of boat people effectively with systematic measures. The current Vietnamese boat people do not have refugee status in accordance with the concept of international law because they do not leave for political reasons, but with a desire to settle in better-developed countries and have a better livelihood. For these reasons, the ASEAN foreign ministers issued a statement calling for urgent measures to remove the causes of this problem. They called on Vietnam to take effective measures to discourage the illegal outflow of its people and urged Vietnam to cooperate with the international community to ensure the effective operation of the Orderly Departure Program. Moreover, ASEAN also called on the Vietnamese Government to accept the return of the Vietnamese refugees who want to return to their homeland in safety.

In addition to the Vietnamese refugee problem, the ASEAN foreign ministers also urged the Lao Government to accept the Lao refugees who cannot be resettled in third countries and to accept the voluntary return of its people.

Concerning the problem of Cambodian displaced persons, which is directly caused by the military invasion of Cambodia, the foreign ministers reiterated that a just and comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem would enable a large number of the Cambodian displaced persons along the Thai-Cambodian border to return home in safety in accordance with their inalienable rights.

To solve the refugee problem that is a heavy burden for ASEAN and is endangering the stability of the countries in this region, the ASEAN foreign ministers, renewed their appeal to the international community to continue to render assistance to help relieve the plight of the Indochinese refugees and displaced persons. ASEAN is also very concerned about the many restrictive resettlement criteria set up by resettlement countries, causing the buildup of refugee populations in the first asylum countries which provide temporary shelter for these refugees. As a result, the ASEAN foreign ministers called on the international community to fulfill its resettlement commitments. The ASEAN foreign ministers also expressed their appreciation to the UN secretary general and his special representative, Kibria, for their efforts in

helping to alleviate the plight of the Indochinese refugees and displaced persons. They also thanked the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for his efforts to resolve the refugee problem.

The ASEAN foreign ministers also reaffirmed that the ASEAN countries will continue to deal with the refugee problem in accordance with humanitarian principles. However, the application of these principles also must take into account national security and the interests of ASEAN. The refugee problem is a problem for which the international community should be jointly responsible.

The ASEAN foreign ministers also noted that although the Vietnam war has been over for more than 13 years, the root causes of the refugee problem still have not been effectively dealt with. Thus, more new measures will have to be sought to deal with the continuing refugee problem. In this regard, the ASEAN foreign ministers reiterated their call for the convening of an international meeting on the refugee problem under the auspices of the United Nations.

Dear listeners, the views of the ASEAN foreign ministers on the refugee problem as mentioned in the joint statement of the 21st ASEAN ministerial meeting is another step in ASEAN's efforts to solve the problem, which has been a heavy burden for ASEAN, especially Thailand—an ASEAN frontline country which has to face this problem. We hope that the Vietnamese Government will sincerely cooperate with ASEAN in seeking ways to resolve the refugee problem if the Vietnamese leaders seriously want to be friendly with ASEAN. An international meeting on the refugee problem is a method to help resolve the Indochinese refugee problem, which is a threat to the stability of the Southeast Asian region; because the international community should be jointly responsible in seeking ways to solve the refugee problem, not just allowing ASEAN countries to shoulder the burden alone.

Paper Says New General Strike 'Unjustifiable'
BK0907003188 Bangkok THE NATION in English
9 Jul 88 p 8

[Editorial: "A General Strike Now Is Unjustifiable and Unwise"]

[Text] Sixteen unions in several state enterprises on Thursday once again threatened to call a general strike if there is no satisfactory response from the government to their demands in one week.

The threat came within hours of the first-ever meeting between leaders of four labour councils and Premier Prem Tinsulanon at Government House. The work stoppage threat must have seriously hurt the fragile rapport and fresh understanding between Prem and the labour leaders.

Why do the labour unions insist on pressing for its demands, which include an end to the policy of privatizing financially-ailing state firms or selling parts of their operations, when this caretaker administration will soon be replaced by a new one after the July 24 general election?

True, the caretaker administration seems willing to go to any lengths to placate the labour leaders. Otherwise, Prem wouldn't have suddenly become so friendly and sympathetic to them. In fact, the Thursday meeting with the labour leaders was Prem's first in many years.

Government House is evidently worried about reports that some of the labour leaders are being manipulated by a "third party" which harbours wicked thoughts of disrupting the general election and creating chaos to pave way for a military coup.

The labour leaders have tried to convince Government House that their recent movement, especially their opposition to the privatization policy, is purely their own initiative and that they had planned to step up their campaign against the privatization, and also to call for social welfare insurance legislation, long before the House was dissolved on April 29.

However, they have decided to intensify their campaign after the House dissolution because they thought this would be an ideal time to draw attention from the government as well as politicians seeking election.

We still believe that the labour leaders had better direct their efforts toward attracting the attention of politicians to their grievances, instead of harassing this caretaker administration during its last two weeks in office.

The caretaker government cannot, and must not, make key policy decisions on the privatization and social welfare insurance legislation which would bind the new government.

Therefore, we don't see how a general strike, or a threat thereof, will be able to achieve anything other than creating confusion and hardship to the general public.

We hope leaders of the 16 unions know what they are doing. For they will definitely be held responsible for all consequences of their actions.

Press Evaluates Status of Election Campaigns
BK1007040488 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
10 Jul 88 p 8

[From the "Inprint" column]

[Text] The Chat Thai Party is expected to be the biggest party after the July 24 election but its estimated number of its seats in the new House would not be enough to form a single-party government, the political magazines reported during the week.

However it was expected the party would act as a core for the formation of a coalition government under the leadership of Gen Prem Tinsulanon. Other parties to join the Chat Thai-led coalition would be the same as after the 1986 election.

Movements designed to block Gen Prem out of the new government, however, are vigorously continuing beneath the calm surface of the political sea, the magazines reported. This came at a time when any incidents that may affect the election negatively are not welcome. It is believed no faction would take any action that may lead to a major conflict until after the election, the magazines said.

Reliable sources indicate that difficulties would arise in forming a coalition government as soon as the election was over. A certain power faction would direct at least five groups towards sustained attempts to stop Gen Prem from returning as head of government, it was reported. Sanam Luang might be the first public rallying ground for the anti-Prem groups, who will proclaim the determination that the new premier must be an elected MP. Labour organisations meanwhile, might add pressure in support of those groups.

The Chat Thai Party could come under sharp attack, particularly by labour activists regarding the performance of party ministers responsible for various state enterprises. These ministers are believed to have acted only for personal interests and have left behind unresolved labour problems.

Chat Thai secretary-general Banhan Sinlapa-acha has been widely criticised in the press over the past three or four weeks as his term as Transport and Communications Minister in the caretaker government is about to end. Critics say Banhan has been exercising his "influence" among Cabinet members to approve a 2,000 million baht telephone project and a 3,000 million baht "city call" radio system project, the magazines said.

Gen Prem, reputed for his adherence to honesty and hatred of corruption, however, appeared unperturbed by criticism and allegations surrounding the Chat Thai secretary-general. This fuels public curiosity about what the Prime Minister might do if he is invited to form another government, according to the magazines.

Critics allege that Gen Prem is so determined to remain Prime Minister based on a Chat Thai-led coalition government that he may compromise his ideals. Many believe that Gen Prem would return as premier because Chat Thai leader Maj-Gen Chatchai Chunhawan has hinted that he would not head the new government even if his party has a majority in the House.

The caretaker government today exists as if it were a "Prem Co, Ltd", in which the Chat Thai Party holds the largest share, one magazine commented.

On another political front Puangchon Chaothai leader Gen Athit Kamlang-ek is emerging as a key figure in the anti-Prem campaign since his big rally at Sanam Luang at which a record number of people braved the rain to listen to his speech. The highlight of Gen Athit's oration touched on the circumstances under which he was suddenly dismissed as Army commander-in-chief by the premier.

However, observers doubt that Gen Athit could head a government after the election as his party is unlikely to win more than 10 seats in the House, and he is still short of a solid political base.

Despite all speculation about who would become prime minister after the July election, Maj-Gen Sutsai Hatsadin, former special-mission officer of Internal Security Operations Command and boss of the controversial "Red Gaur" pressure group, reportedly believes that eventually there will be a coup.

Labour movements are being reactivated and the new government will face all kinds of labour problems and the situation might develop in a similar fashion to those days between 14 October 1973 and 6 October 1976 when "freedom" went out of bounds, Maj Gen Sutsai forecast.

Paper Comments on Army TV Election Coverage
BK1107025188 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 Jul 88 p 8

[Editorial: "The Army and Neutrality"]

[Text] In every election season, TV stations in Thailand face a difficult dilemma. On the one hand, they are supposed to keep their audience informed of what is happening in the campaign; at the same time, they must remain, or at least appear to be, neutral.

The Army has saved its two TV stations (Channels 5 and 7) from this dilemma by instructing them to minimize their election campaign coverage and refrain from showing campaign rallies of any party or candidate.

This seems to be a convenient solution although it implies that the Army distrusts the ability of news editors of the two Army-owned TV stations to present news objectively.

But questions of objectivity and fairness will still rise when the TV stations show news about Cabinet members talking about their achievements or defending themselves from accusations of their opponents.

An even more difficult question arises when the TV stations report news of Premier Prem Tinsulanon's visits to the provinces, which often see Cabinet members and candidates of pro-Prem parties follow the premier around. Isn't such TV exposure of these Cabinet members and candidates unfair to their opponents, who don't have such opportunity to appear on TV?

For people wanting to keep abreast of the election, they will have to turn to TV Channels 3, 9 and 11 for campaign news and spend more time reading newspapers.

There is nothing seriously wrong about the Army's desire to show its political neutrality in the election. Let's hope the Army will remain as serious about political neutrality after the polls close—when it is time to form a new coalition government—as it is now.

Vietnam

Downing of Airliner 'Crime Against Morality'

BK1007145888 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 10 Jul 88

[Text] The Vietnamese national paper said the U.S. downing of an Iranian passenger plane, killing 290 people on board, is a crime against morality and international law and a military action seriously threatening the security in the whole region.

In a commentary on Sunday [10 July], the paper demanded the withdrawal of U.S. military forces from the gulf region.

Asian Countries Invited To Join Refugee Talks

BK0907083688 Hong Kong AFP in English 0750 GMT
9 Jul 88

[Excerpts] Hanoi, July 9 (AFP)—The Vietnamese Government has invited officials from Hong Kong, Malaysia and Thailand to come to Vietnam this month to discuss the refugee problem, officials here said Saturday.

"We are ready to have bilateral negotiations with the countries concerned with the aim of resolving the refugee problem," an official said. [passage omitted]

A Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said Thursday that a "certain number of Vietnamese still want to flee abroad."

"It's illegal," Ho The Lan said, "and the penal code provides for severe sanctions against those who organise illegal departures."

She said Hanoi had taken "energetic measures" to prevent these departures, without giving details.

Youth Union Welcomes Home Army Volunteers

BK1007052688 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 6 Jul 88

[Text] In Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone on 5 July, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] Central Committee Secretariat and Standing Committee held a cordial meeting with more than 50 officers and

combatants and other outstanding union members who have just returned home after completing their internationalist obligation in Cambodia.

Comrade Ha Quang Vi, first secretary of the HCMCYU Executive Committee highly commended these young army combatants for their outstanding achievements in carrying out their internationalist obligation in Cambodia and in helping the Cambodian people strengthen and firmly defend the revolutionary gains.

Also at this meeting, many young combatants of the union expounded on their feelings and aspirations after completing their internationalist obligation, especially on the arrangement of jobs for officers and combatants returning home from Cambodia. They pledged with the HCMCYU Executive Committee that army youth are ready to go anywhere and do whatever task is assigned by the fatherland and the people.

On this occasion, the HCMCYU Executive Committee presented gifts to a number of outstanding cadres and members of the union who have just returned home from Cambodia.

ASEAN's 'Negative Attitude' Criticized

BK0907082788 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT
9 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 9—The leading paper NHAN DAN today expresses disappointment at the negative attitude of the ASEAN countries concerning the projected informal meeting in Jakarta.

The paper notes in a commentary that the Bangkok statement of July 3 indicated some inconsistency in the attitude of the ASEAN countries but the joint communique of July 5 showed real hostility towards Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

NHAN DAN points out that the government and people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are in control of the whole country and taking upon themselves the tasks of defending their independence and sovereignty.

NHAN DAN says that the Jakarta cocktail [party], if it can take place, will be a very important event that will accelerate the process of dialogue on the Kampuchea issue and on peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The paper notes that instead of taking stock of the real situation in the PRK, the conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers in Bangkok continued slandering Vietnam (?and) the PRK, thereby causing tension to mount and spoiling the atmosphere of dialogue in the region.

The paper draws public attention to Singapore's attitude. This country, it says, was allowed to use the Bangkok forum to raise doubt about Vietnam's goodwill and to continue to undermine dialogue, as it has been doing all through the past nine years.

"And Thailand, what made it change its mind by saying it would take part in the cocktail only as an 'observer'?", the paper asks. "The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic have worked consistently for a solution to the Kampuchea issue and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia," NHAN DAN says. It concludes by calling on the ASEAN countries to adopt a constructive attitude and response favourable to the aspiration of the peoples of Southeast Asia and the rest of the world for peace, friendship and security.

Joint Trade Ventures With Thailand Viewed
*BK0807143588 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT
0500 GMT 6 Jul 88*

[Text] The Thai paper THE NATION on 27 June carried an editorial saying that Thailand welcomes all efforts aimed at improving bilateral relations with Vietnam. According to Thai diplomatic circles, the recent cordial and positive talks in Bangkok between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his Thai counterpart, Sitthi Sawetsila, manifest a breaking of the ice in relations for the two countries. In its article entitled: It's Time for Reopening the Selling of Rice to Vietnam, the same paper pointed out the advantage of Thailand selling rice to Vietnam.

A Thai economic weekly magazine recently quoted the Thai investment circles as saying that the political situation between Vietnam and Thailand will be brightened and that they will establish tourist corporations and build factories in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi. The (Hwa Phan) rice trading corporation has officially negotiated with Vietnam to establish in July 1988 a joint corporation for trading agricultural products such as rice, corn, and rubber. A number of Thai businessmen involved in tourism are interested in investment in Vietnam. They will invest in building a number of new hotels and repairing old ones. The magazine contended that Thai-Vietnamese relations will surely be improved.

Outstanding Spratly Island Defenders Decorated
*BK1007160088 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT
10 Jul 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA 10 July—The State Council has decorated 29 units and individuals of the Vietnam People's Navy and other services for their outstanding achievements in the defense of the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago.

The distinctions included nine Military Orders and 20 Military Exploit Orders.

The awarding ceremony was held in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday.

Delegation Returns From CEMA Conference
*BK1107032088 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT
10 Jul 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 10—The Vietnamese Government delegation to the 44th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, freshly concluded in Prague, Czechoslovakia, was back here this afternoon. The delegation, led by Vo Van Kiet, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, was met by Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other high-ranking officials. Czechoslovak Charge d'Affaires a.i. L. Lubojacky and Soviet Charge d'Affaires a.i. A.S. Voronin were present on the occasion.

Special Envoy of PLO's 'Arafat Visits Vietnam
*BK0807161188 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT
8 July 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 8—Mustafa Safarini, special envoy of the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Yasir 'Arafat visited Vietnam from July 7-8.

While here, M. Safarini met with Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Tran Quang Co, and was received by Nguyen Co Thach, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister.

He informed the Vietnamese side of the latest developments of the Palestinian people's struggle, particularly the current uprising against the Israeli Zionists in the occupied territories. He also spoke of Chairman 'Arafat's activities for a political solution to the Kampuchea issue.

The Vietnamese side renewed the consistent support of the Vietnamese party, government, and people for the just struggle of the fraternal Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, the genuine and authentic representative of the Palestinian people, for their fundamental national rights, including the right to self determination and the right to return to their homeland and establish an independent Palestinian state of their own.

The Vietnamese side also acclaimed Chairman 'Arafat's efforts to accelerate, together with nonaligned countries, the search for a political settlement of the Kampuchea question as well as for building a Southeast Asia of peace, friendship, stability, and cooperation.

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